THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 132

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Tower Views

by Clearway

Celebration for May Day

The Meeting of Dictators

Since Berlin Saw Il Duce

¶ **May Day Notes**—May arrives with notable accompaniment. Reichsführer Hitler leads a May Day fête in celebration of National Socialist achievements and in preparation for his departure for the Rome-Berlin talks. Czechoslovakia's German minority renews demands for concessions while the Czechs pledge themselves to "fight to the last drop of blood" to retain the nation's liberty. On two war fronts—China and Spanish—aggressors make slight gains. Joseph Stalin reviews an hours-long procession of Soviet military and aërial strength at Moscow. Having definitely separated themselves from the New Deal the brothers, Governor and Senator La Follette, make publicizing speeches in behalf of their new party, the National Progressives of America. Numerous other May Day observances see red flags a-flutter. But here and there, over the world's normally pleasant countenance, individuals and groups recall the original significance of May Day and fare forth to the woods and fields to hear, as Chaucer puts it, the robin redbreast chanting:

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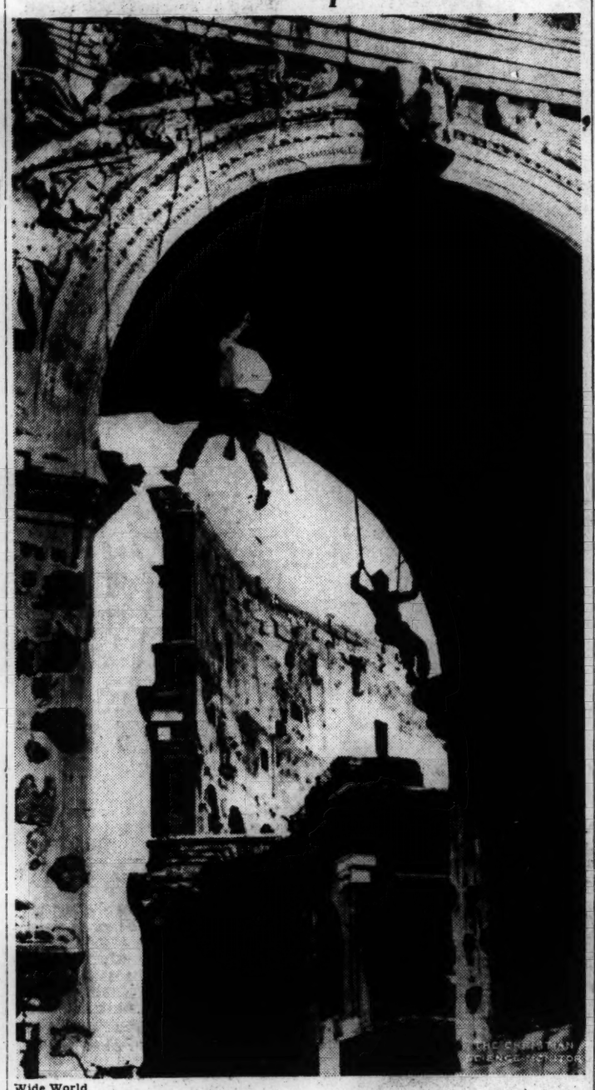

Wide World

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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Pump Priming: Roosevelt Pens Party Platform

President's Stand Gives Congressmen Chance to Take Sides

Wage Bill Lags

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Chamberlain Defends Policies

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Vigorously defending his policy of realistic dealing with Europe's dictators, the Prime Minister said the Rome agreement was the first great step toward a "saner state in Europe."

Mr. Chamberlain closed his 43-minute speech by "repudiating" the idea that "it is impossible for democracy to come to terms and understanding with states of authoritarian ideas."

Earlier he declared that when he became Prime Minister 11 months ago Britain and Italy were drifting rapidly toward war and that relations of the two powers were "so unsatisfactory, even so dangerous, it

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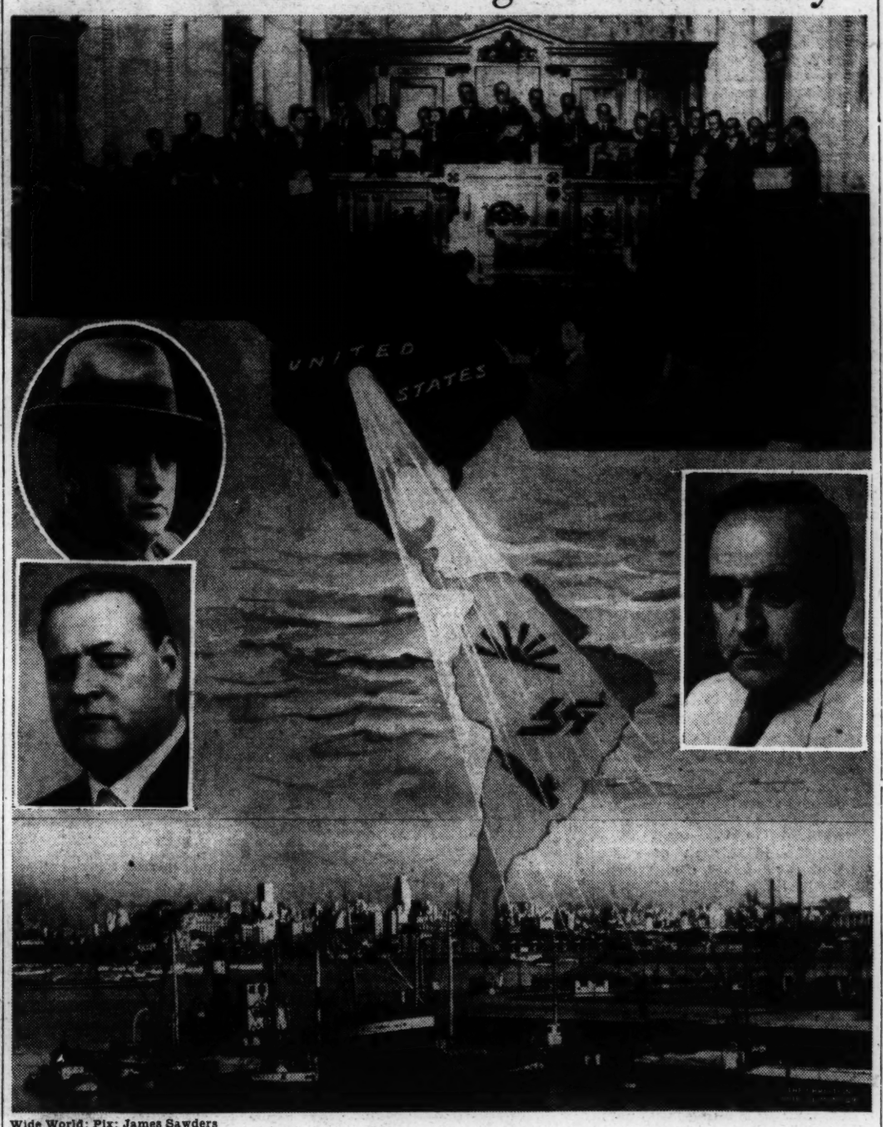
Latin America: Challenge for Democracy



Wide World; Pix; James Sawders

Top—The Montevideo Conference of 1933. There a New Inter-American Policy of Good Will and Friendship Received Impetus. The Speaker Is President Terra of Uruguay

Left Inset, Upper—Arturo Alessandri, President of Chile
Right Inset—Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil
Left Inset, Lower—Dr. Roberto Ortiz, President of Argentina
Bottom—The Waterfront of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Fascists Bidding for Latin America By Streamlined Arts of Propaganda

U.S. good neighbor plan strengthened and on long-term basis held safest defense against old world penetration—Schools of more value than battleships

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fascism is bidding for dominance in Latin America on the doorstep of the United States—bidding high. The Monroe Doctrine places the U. S. Navy athwart the path of potential armed aggressors from outside the Americas, so fascism bores from within the Americas.

Its methods are calculated to obtain the results of armed aggression in a way to make application of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States embarrassing if not impossible.

This means that the fascist menace in the New World—already serious and more so if unchecked—cannot be met by warships. It can be met only by a vigorous, long-term, and enlightened program to make the Good Neighbor Policy more practical.

One American school in San José, Costa Rica, could do more to safeguard the New World from streamlined fascist penetration, than a dozen warships.

One American school is more valuable because it could do something in direct rebuttal of the fascist propaganda which now is undermining democratic sentiment in Costa Rica. The fascist penetration tends to cause situations that would make it impossible to move the U. S. Navy itself. In that case warships are useless.

Aided by Germany

There is no American school in San José, although leading Costa Ricans—including some whose children are in the excellent German school there—told me they would welcome one.

The German school in San José administers somewhat of a shock to anyone who has not seen Nazi education at work in the Americas. Seventy-five per cent of its budget

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

For New World or Old?

Latin America's 20 nations are today poised between two worlds—the Old World and the New. Powerful cross-currents are tugging at them. They are being caught up, as never before, into the full, swift stream of international events.

The world struggle for power and prestige is invading the New World through Latin America. For a century the Monroe Doctrine has stood against foreign conquest by force in the Western Hemisphere. Will the Monroe Doctrine stand today against foreign conquest in the Western Hemisphere by the methods of more subtle penetration and propaganda?

Is the Good Neighbor Policy succeeding, and how can it be strengthened? Why is Latin America attracting so-called "have-not" nations? What are the reasons for Latin America's increasingly important place in world affairs?

In search of answers to these and other questions, a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has flown 20,000 miles throughout Latin America.

Findings and impressions of the trip will appear for some months, including a series in June entitled: "Meet South America." Today Mr. Sharp examines the question: "Latin America: For New World or Old?" This is the first of 12 daily articles.

Economics in the News

Budgets, British and American—A Deficit on Account of Permanent Investments—Excusing, but Not Rubbing Out, the Minus Sign

***By* H. B. E.**

With the new budget, the British probably have obtained the blue ribbon as the most highly taxed people in the world. Total national and local taxation in the coming fiscal year will absorb 22 per cent of the national income. That is to say, over a fifth of the Englishman's earnings will go to the tax collector. The nearest contender for the unwanted blue ribbon is the United States. According to an estimate made by the United States Chamber of Commerce, total taxation amounts to 20 per cent of the national income. Twenty cents in taxes out of every dollar earned!

There is one reservation connected with these figures. If the Federal Government should raise out of taxes all that it spends, the American would be more severely mulcted than the Briton. The spending is that high! Federal outgo in 1938-39 looks as if it will be twice as much as income. Thus the lender will come to the taxpayer's support in maintaining the Federal establishment. In Britain the taxpayer virtually shoulders all the burden. In the coming fiscal year the British deficit will be $450,000,000. But, compared with the Federal Government's $5,500,000,000, this would be rated in America, which next year will have had nine deficits of sizable dimensions in a row, as a mere bagatelle.

A deficit in Britain breaks a tradition. And as such the Government has rationalized it. The deficit is justified on the ground that the money is not really dissipated, but will produce an asset, or a "permanent investment." I don't know the particular assets which stand for the British deficit. Maybe they are the purchases of materials for storage. With such expenditures there probably would be no argument against justifying the deficit.

But justifying a deficit on the grounds that it is represented by permanent investments is altogether different from crossing it out on those grounds. This is a revived American proposal that has been discussed off and on since the era of big deficits started. The trouble with it is that it assumes that all capital outlays are assets.

Take the RFC for instance. Nobody knows whether any loans made now will be repaid, or whether the security back of them can ever be realized. Obviously, it is unfair to make any assumption in the budget statement that all loans are good. All you can do is to credit repayments against loans, as is done under the present system. Or take PWA loans. These may produce assets, but nobody knows whether they will be self-liquidating. If they are not, they stand as a charge against the budget, whether they have taken tangible form or not.

Conservatives who used to argue that government and business should be run on the same principles have unconsciously provided these advocates of a "business budget system" with a strong argument. It was under the influence of this conservative thought that the old age reserve account was built up. Government was regarded as just the same as a private insurance company. Accordingly the Federal Government was authorized to buy its own obligations from itself as a reserve! Similarly the new budgeters would put in the budget as assets such things as battleships, courthouses, post offices. The supporting argument is that since business does not put such capital expenditures into its current account as outgo, government shouldn't.

But government is not a business, though it should be conducted as efficiently as a business. It exists to render service, not to make a profit; as I used to argue in the bleak 1931-34 days in justifying an unbalanced budget. In terms of service, governments should increase the tax load in good times, and reduce it in hard times. This has been theoretically unassailable since Joseph practised it in ancient Egypt, and is a much sounder warrant for deficits than the fact that those deficits may be represented by permanent investments, such as modern Pyramids.

Practically, as it turns out, deficit financing is risky for a democracy. In Britain they are in the early stages of the experiment. Here, with the country entering upon its ninth successive deficit, the political question has already been raised whether deficit financing can be made safe for a democracy. At any rate, we should know what is going on. Under the proposed new budget system, however, no budget can be envisaged except one that could be bedevilled constantly by the party in power.

Building of Cotton Houses Urged to Aid Southern Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Cotton houses may be one result of experiments seeking new uses for cotton to meet the emergency of the American cotton surplus, according to Dr. C. T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York City, speaking before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association here on April 29.

The cotton home, as foreseen by research workers, would be prefabricated with cotton used for the entire building, inside and out, even the floors, the cloth to be on plywood with a steel base. The buildings, according to Dr. Murchison, would be "of considerably less cost" for houses of the same size and type compared to those built with the usual materials.

"The cotton house will have every convenience of a modern home. Cloth construction will not interfere with either the modern heating systems or air conditioning," Dr. Murchison said. Cotton homes, after technical treatment, he added, would be durable. An experimental house at an undetermined site is the present plan.

"We are hoping the experiment will open a vast new market for the output of textile mills," Dr. Murchison stressed.

The hope of finding new uses for cotton also was expressed by Fuller Callaway, Jr., President of the Callaway Mills at LaGrange, Ga. "The United States Government could help the cotton textile industry by taking part of the money now paid farmers for not planting cotton and using it for research into new uses," he said.

"A million dollars would go a long way toward building up, through research and promotion, new uses for cotton. These additional uses would tend to raise the price the farmer receives."

Mr. Calloway also suggested a tax on jute as a boost to the cotton industry.

"It is estimated that if sufficient tariff is placed on jute," he said, "American consumption of cotton would increase 10 to 15 per cent," adding that he meant only the consumption of cotton in America.

The southern textile worker is a good citizen, and only those who wish to exploit him as a class depict him as a "depressed character," R. E. Henry, of Greenville, S. C., President of the Association, told the meeting.

Mr. Henry, who began his business career as a millworker, said the textile worker "viewed from every angle is a splendid citizen of equal rank with the great divisions of society which make up the social and economic South."

New Use for Milk: Finish for Autos

By the Associated Press

Utica, N. Y., May 2

Possibility of converting surplus milk into a finishing material for automobile bodies was envisioned by dairymen today as the result of a process patented by William S. Murray, research chemist and Republican State Chairman.

Henry H. Rathbun of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, said the process involves the mixture of milk solids, including casein and lactose, with a weak acid, a tanning agent and an alkaline material.

Federal Labor Board to Alter Court Methods

Stay of Action Indicated in Ford and Republic Company Cases

Court Sees Flaws

Fords Seek to Ascertain Who Outside the Board Acted as Consultants

The process by which the National Labor Relations Board hears evidence, makes decisions and issues orders to industry, is undergoing basic revision following a Supreme Court decision on fair hearing procedure. Stay of orders against Ford and Republic Steel are projected.

The Ford Company asked the Covington, Ky., Federal Court to demand certain information from the Labor Board, designed to show whether or not the Board had followed ethical and democratic procedure in coming to its Ford decisions.

At Washington, the Supreme Court deferred for at least two weeks a decision on whether workers who strike voluntarily are entitled to protection under the Wagner Act.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—Drastic revision of the procedural practices of the National Labor Relations Board, involving in the process a probable stay of pending action against both the Ford Motor Company and the Republic Steel Corporation, is the swift reaction to a danger signal run up Supreme Court just a week

A week ago Monday severely criticized certain practices involved ground of an adr issued by Henry A. tary of Agriculture, the order because of t... Labor Board attorneys promptly noted a possible analogy between the practices which the Court denied to Mr. Wallace and some of their own. Throughout the week the possible application to them of the warning was weighed. By Saturday it was decided to act tentatively.

1938 bs"

To Correct Legal Record

First positive action was the announcement by Charles Fahy, counsel for the Board, in the Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, that the Board was seriously considering rescinding its orders to the Republic Steel Corporation under which the corporation was required to re-employ 5,000 employees on strike last summer. Following this unexpected development it was learned here that the Board is concerned over the effect of its procedural practices on the standing of many of its decisions in courts.

This does not mean that the board has any thought of abandoning its actions against Republic, Ford or any other principal in the pending cases. What it has under consideration is a reopening of the cases to put the legal record in conformity with the standards outlined by the Supreme Court last Monday.

So far as the attitude of the Board itself is concerned there is no softening of heart toward Henry Ford, or Tom Girdler. It considers both guilty of wilful violation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. But it is prepared to admit that it was perhaps a bit unorthodox in the way in which it handled evidence, and included details in its findings of fact without giving counsel for the Company an opportunity to question the findings of fact.

Marked Change in Attitude

The reopening of the case is designed exclusively, therefore, to put the Board's cases against Republic, Ford et al into a form which will stand up under the procedural requirements of the Supreme Court. Yet the fact remains that the concern for procedural proprieties mark a changed attitude on the part of the staff of the Labor Board. They have often been accused in the past of putting the cause of labor unionism above legal niceties.

The Court is evidencing a strict concern over such niceties, and the Board has realized that its attitude may jeopardize the outcome of its cases. But in reopening the cases it arranges to give the employer more consideration than it has in the past, and therefore the net re-

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In the Boston Section:

Fin Com sees need for personnel cuts beyond Tobin's budget.

No textile strike expected despite wide wage cuts today.

Democratic chiefs report Governor Hurley's political tide at very low ebb.

Wharfage rates protested before Maritime Commissioner in hearing here.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

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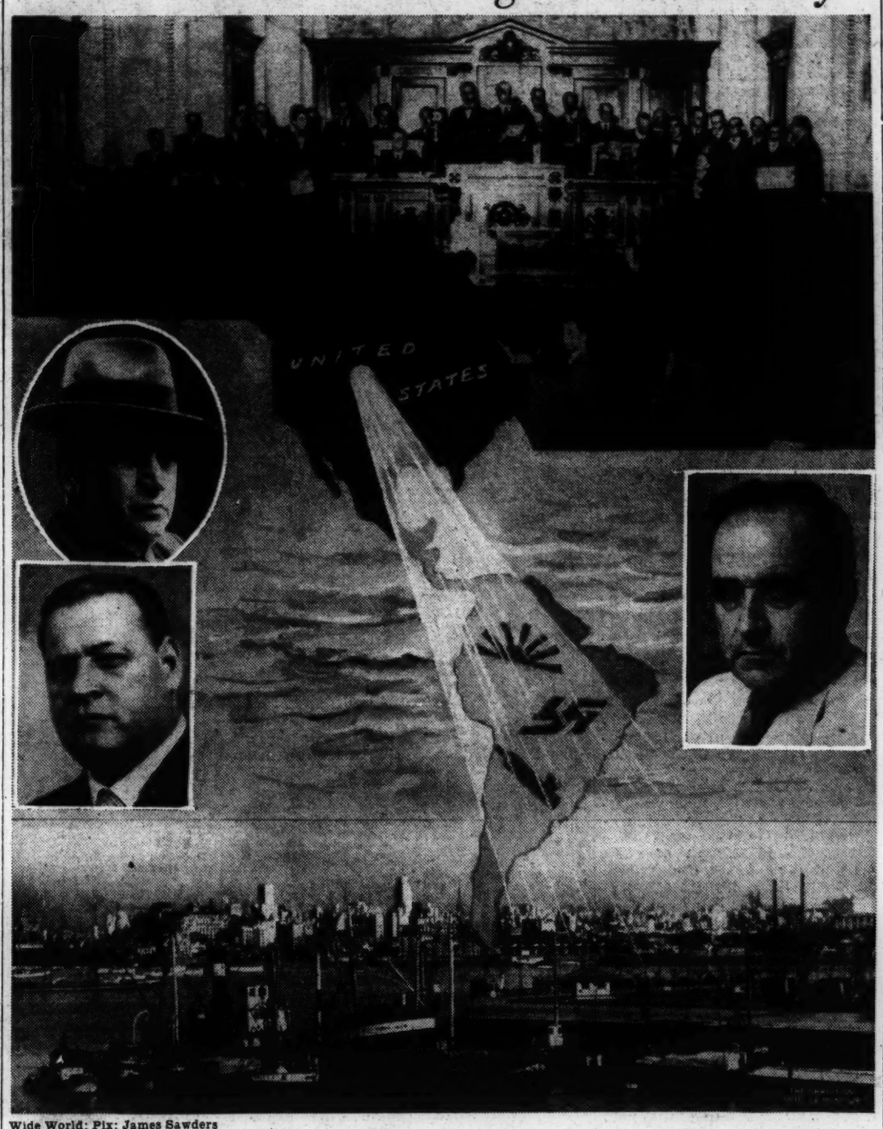
Vigorously defending his policy of realistic dealing with Europe's dictators, the Prime Minister said the Rome agreement was the first great step toward a "saner state in Europe."

Mr. Chamberlain closed his 43-minute speech by "repudiating" the idea that "it is impossible for democracy to come to terms and understanding with states of authoritarian ideas."

Earlier he declared that when he became Prime Minister 11 months ago Britain and Italy were drifting rapidly toward war and that relations of the two powers were "so unsatisfactory, even so dangerous, it

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

Latin America: Challenge for Democracy



Wide World; Pix; James Sawders

Top—The Montevideo Conference of 1933. There a New Inter-American Policy of Good Will and Friendship Received Impetus. The Speaker Is President Terra of Uruguay

Left Inset, Upper—Arturo Alessandri, President of Chile
Left Inset, Lower—Dr. Roberto Ortiz, President of Argentina
Right Inset—Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil
Bottom—The Waterfront of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Fascists Bidding for Latin America By Streamlined Arts of Propaganda

U.S. good neighbor plan strengthened and on long-term basis held safest defense against old world penetration —Schools of more value than battleships

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fascism is bidding for dominance in Latin America on the doorstep of the United States—bidding high. The Monroe Doctrine places the U. S. Navy athwart the path of potential armed aggressors from outside the Americas, so fascism bores from within the Americas.

Its methods are calculated to obtain the results of armed aggression in a way to make application of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States embarrassing if not impossible.

This means that the fascist menace in the New World—already serious and more so if unchecked—cannot be met by warships. It can be met only by a vigorous, long-term, and enlightened program to make the Good Neighbor Policy more practical.

One American school in San José, Costa Rica, could do more to safeguard the New World from streamlined fascist penetration, than a dozen warships.

One American school is more valuable because it could do something in direct rebuttal of the fascist propaganda which now is undermining democratic sentiment in Costa Rica. The fascist penetration tends to cause situations that would make it impossible to move the U. S. Navy itself. In that case warships are useless.

Aided by Germany

There is no American school in San José, although leading Costa Ricans—including some whose children are in the excellent German school there—told me they would welcome one.

The German school in San José administers somewhat of a shock to anyone who has not seen Nazi education at work in the Americas. Seventy-five per cent of its budget

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

For New World or Old?

Latin America's 20 nations are today poised between two worlds—the Old World and the New. Powerful cross-currents are tugging at them. They are being caught up, as never before, into the full, swift stream of international events.

The world struggle for power and prestige is invading the New World through Latin America. For a century the Monroe Doctrine has stood against foreign conquest by force in the Western Hemisphere. Will the Monroe Doctrine stand today against foreign conquest in the Western Hemisphere by the methods of more subtle penetration and propaganda?

Is the Good Neighbor Policy succeeding, and how can it be strengthened? Why is Latin America attracting so-called "have-not" nations? What are the reasons for Latin America's increasingly important place in world affairs?

In search of answers to these and other questions, a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has flown 20,000 miles throughout Latin America.

Findings and impressions of the trip will appear for some months, including a series in June entitled: "Meet South America." Today Mr. Sharp examines the question: "Latin America: For New World or Old?" This is the first of 12 daily articles.

Building of Cotton Houses Urged to Aid Southern Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Cotton houses may be one result of experiments seeking new uses for cotton to meet the emergency of the American cotton surplus, according to Dr. C. T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York City, speaking before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association here on April 29.

The cotton home, as foreseen by research workers, would be prefabricated with cotton used for the entire building, inside and out, even the floors, the cloth to be on plywood with a steel base. The buildings, according to Dr. Murchison, would be "of considerably less cost" for houses of the same size and type compared to those built with the usual materials.

"The cotton house will have every convenience of a modern home. Cloth construction will not interfere with either the modern heating systems or air conditioning," Dr. Murchison said. Cotton homes, after technical treatment, he added, would be durable. An experimental house at an undetermined site is the present plan.

"We are hoping the experiment will open a vast new market for the output of textile mills," Dr. Murchison stressed.

The hope of finding new uses for cotton also was expressed by Fuller Callaway, Jr., President of the Callaway Mills at LaGrange, Ga. "The United States Government could help the cotton textile industry by taking part of the money now paid farmers for not planting cotton and using it for research into new uses," he said.

"A million dollars would go a long way toward building up, through research and promotion, new uses for cotton. These additional uses would tend to raise the price the farmer receives."

Mr. Calloway also suggested a tax on jute as a boost to the cotton industry.

"It is estimated that if sufficient tariff is placed on jute," he said, "American consumption of cotton would increase 10 to 15 per cent," adding that he meant only the consumption of cotton in America.

The southern textile worker is a good citizen, and only those who wish to exploit him as a class depict him as a "depressed character," R. E. Henry, of Greenville, S. C., President of the Association, told the meeting.

Mr. Henry, who began his business career as a millworker, said the textile worker "viewed from every angle is a splendid citizen of equal rank with the great divisions of society which make up the social and economic South."

New Use for Milk: Finish for Autos

By the Associated Press

Utica, N. Y., May 2

Possibility of converting surplus milk into a finishing material for automobile bodies was envisioned by dairymen today as the result of a process patented by William S. Murray, research chemist and Republican State Chairman.

Henry H. Rathbun of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, said the process involves the mixture of milk solids, including casein and lactose, with a weak acid, a tanning agent and an alkaline material.

Economics in the News

Budgets, British and American—A Deficit on Account of Permanent Investments—Excusing, but Not Rubbing Out, the Minus Sign

By H. B. E.

With the new budget, the British probably have obtained the blue ribbon as the most highly taxed people in the world. Total national and local taxation in the coming fiscal year will absorb 22 per cent of the national income. That is to say, over a fifth of the Englishman's earnings will go to the tax collector. The nearest contender for the unwanted blue ribbon is the United States. According to an estimate made by the United States Chamber of Commerce, total taxation amounts to 20 per cent of the national income. Twenty cents in taxes out of every dollar earned!

There is one reservation connected with these figures. If the Federal Government should raise out of taxes all that it spends, the American would be more severely mulcted than the Briton. The spending is that high! Federal outgo in 1938-39 looks as if it will be twice as much as income. Thus the lender will come to the taxpayer's support in maintaining the Federal establishment. In Britain the taxpayer virtually shoulders all the burden. In the coming fiscal year the British deficit will be $450,000,000. But, compared with the Federal Government's $5,500,000,000, this would be rated in America, which next year will have had nine deficits of sizable dimensions in a row, as a mere bagatelle.

¶ ¶ ¶

A deficit in Britain breaks a tradition. And as such the Government has rationalized it. The deficit is justified on the ground that the money is not really dissipated, but will produce an asset, or a "permanent investment." I don't know the particular assets which stand for the British deficit. Maybe they are the purchases of materials for storage. With such expenditures there probably would be no argument against justifying the deficit.

But justifying a deficit on the grounds that it is represented by permanent investments is altogether different from crossing it out on those grounds. This is a revived American proposal that has been discussed off and on since the era of big deficits started. The trouble with it is that it assumes that all capital outlays are assets.

Take the RFC for instance. Nobody knows whether any loans made now will be repaid, or whether the security back of them can ever be realized. Obviously, it is unfair to make any assumption in the budget statement that all loans are good. All you can do is to credit repayments against loans, as is done under the present system. Or take PWA loans. These may produce assets, but nobody knows whether they will be self-liquidating. If they are not, they stand as a charge against the budget, whether they have taken tangible form or not.

¶ ¶ ¶

Conservatives who used to argue that government and business should be run on the same principles have unconsciously provided these advocates of a "business budget system" with a strong argument. It was under the influence of this conservative thought that the old age reserve account was built up. Government was regarded as just the same as a private insurance company. Accordingly the Federal Government was authorized to buy its own obligations from itself as a reserve! Similarly the new budgeters would put in the budget as assets such things as battleships, courthouses, post offices. The supporting argument is that since business does not put such capital expenditures into its current account as outgo, government shouldn't.

But government is not a business, though it should be conducted as efficiently as a business. It exists to render service, not to make a profit; as I used to argue in the bleak 1931-34 days in justifying an unbalanced budget. In terms of service, governments should increase the tax load in good times, and reduce it in hard times. This has been theoretically unassailable since Joseph practised it in ancient Egypt, and is a much sounder warrant for deficits than the fact that those deficits may be represented by permanent investments, such as modern Pyramids.

Practically, as it turns out, deficit financing is risky for a democracy. In Britain they are in the early stages of the experiment. Here, with the country entering upon its ninth successive deficit, the political question has already been raised whether deficit financing can be made safe for a democracy. At any rate, we should know what is going on. Under the proposed new budget system, however, no budget can be envisaged except one that could be bedevilled constantly by the party in power.

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Federal Labor Board to Alter Court Methods

Stay of Action Indicated in Ford and Republic Company Cases

Court Sees Flaws

Fords Seek to Ascertain Who Outside the Board Acted as Consultants

The process by which the National Labor Relations Board hears evidence, makes decisions and issues orders to industry, is undergoing basic revision following a Supreme Court decision on fair hearing procedure. Stay of orders against Ford and Republic Steel are projected.

The Ford Company asked the Covington, Ky., Federal Court to demand certain information from the Labor Board, designed to show whether or not the Board had followed ethical and democratic procedure in coming to its Ford decisions.

At Washington, the Supreme Court deferred for at least two weeks a decision on whether workers who strike voluntarily are entitled to protection under the Wagner Act.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—Drastic revision of the procedural practices of the National Labor Relations Board, involving in the process a probable stay of pending action against both the Ford Motor Company and the Republic Steel Corporation, is the swift reaction to a danger signal run up [illegible] Supreme Court just a week [illegible]

A week ago Monday [illegible] severely criticized certain practices involved [illegible] ground of an adv[illegible] issued by Henry A. [illegible] tary of Agriculture, [illegible] the order because of t[illegible] Labor Board attorneys promptly noted a possible analogy between the practices which the Court denied to Mr. Wallace and some of their own. Throughout the week the possible application to them of the warning was weighed. By Saturday it was decided to act tentatively.

To Correct Legal Record

First positive action was the announcement by Charles Fahy, counsel for the Board, in the Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, that the Board was seriously considering rescinding its orders to the Republic Steel Corporation under which the corporation was required to re-employ 5,000 employees on strike last summer. Following this unexpected development it was learned here that the Board is concerned over the effect of its procedural practices on the standing of many of its decisions in courts.

This does not mean that the board has any thought of abandoning its actions against Republic, Ford or any other principal in the pending cases. What it has under consideration is a reopening of the cases to put the legal record in conformity with the standards outlined by the Supreme Court last Monday.

So far as the attitude of the Board itself is concerned there is no softening of heart toward Henry Ford, or Tom Girdler. It considers both guilty of wilful violation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. But it is prepared to admit that it was perhaps a bit unorthodox in the way in which it handled evidence, and included details in its findings of fact without giving counsel for the Company an opportunity to question the findings of fact.

Marked Change in Attitude

The reopening of the case is designed exclusively, therefore, to put the Board's cases against Republic, Ford et al into a form which will stand up under the procedural requirements of the Supreme Court. Yet the fact remains that the concern for procedural proprieties mark a changed attitude on the part of the staff of the Labor Board. They have often been accused in the past of putting the cause of labor unionism above legal niceties.

The Court is evidencing a strict concern over such niceties, and the Board has realized that its attitude may jeopardize the outcome of its cases. But in reopening the cases it arranges to give the employer more consideration than it has in the past, and therefore the net re-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

In the Boston Section:

Fin Com sees need for personnel cuts beyond Tobin's budget.

No textile strike expected despite wide wage cuts today.

Democratic chiefs report Governor Hurley's political tide at very low ebb.

Wharfage rates protested before Maritime Commissioner in hearing here.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

British and Americans Keep Shanghai Settlement Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Shanghai's International Settlement has just passed quietly through what might have been a crucial situation. The nine foreign members of the Shanghai Municipal Council have all been renominated, without opposition, and duly declared elected without the formality of a poll.

This means that Cornell S. Franklin, American, will continue as Chairman of the Settlement's ruling body, to be supported by: W. H. Plant, American; W. J. Keswick, R. G. MacDonald, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaughton, F. N. Matthews and G. E. Mitchell, British; and O. Okamoto and T. Sugisaka, Japanese.

This is the customary national lineup—five British, two Americans, and two Japanese. Among the many rumors which had circulated within recent months was one to the effect that the Japanese would never allow another Council to be chosen without increased representation to the extent of at least one seat. Had the Japanese nominated three candidates instead of two, it would have forced an election. The outcome might have been a union of European and American voting strength so that the three Japanese would have been left at the foot of the poll and the one with the fewest votes would have failed to win any Council seat. On the other hand, since Shanghai has no universal suffrage but a complicated form of voting on a basis of payment of "rates," the Japanese might have arranged their property representation so as to gain great strength and make a real contest.

Japanese More Conciliatory

By refraining from causing any such issue, the Japanese have displayed a more conciliatory attitude than since the beginning of Shanghai hostilities last August. This is in keeping with the attitude tacitly made manifest with the withdrawal of Gen. Iwane Matsui, and the substitution of the less-politically-inclined General Hata, who has kept silent and devoted himself primarily to strengthening the lax discipline revealed by outrages at and after the fall of Nanking.

The Japanese seem at last to be trying evolutionary rather than revolutionary methods of gaining their ends so far as the International Settlement is concerned. This is a source of relief to their fellow-partners in Settlement administration, and it seems ground for hope that better times are ahead in spite of the fact that the military situation continues to keep Shanghai practically strangled so far as trade is concerned.

Just before the municipal contest which proved to be no contest (the European and American members all having been assured in advance of the support of their constituencies providing they were willing to accept their unpaid and arduous tasks for another year), the Council had replied to Japanese requests—misconstrued at times as demands—of last Jan. 4.

Reply Seems Acceptable

Evidently this document, which bore the signs of great care and some diplomatic advice in its framing, is to be accepted as satisfactory although in certain respects it fails to go as far as the Japanese wished.

It expressed "a genuine and sympathetic desire to meet legitimate Japanese aspirations" in the International Settlement.

With reference to the police force, the Council agreed to increase the staff of the Japanese branch and to change its character so that Japanese police will have the same opportunities ao attain executive positions as Europeans and Americans. The Council agreed to nominate another Japanese Deputy Commissioner and to give to Japanese in the police force jurisdiction of cases involving their fellow countrymen. But it was noted that in all cases promotions must be based on actual abilities (evidently excepting political aspects of the situation), and that knowledge of English, which is the official language of the force, must be adequate to assure such promotion.

With reference to the Japanese demands for greater control in the Shanghai Municipal Council secretariat, the Council pointed out that "not more than one person can function at the head of this department, which is an essential part of the municipal administrative machinery. It is considered that there is no justification for the appointment of a further high official . . . at the present time."

On the other hand it was agreed that the Japanese deputy secretary's duties will be extended so that he will be present at meetings where Japanese interests will be discussed, and that he will be allowed also to offer suggestions in policy on international affairs.

MOTHER'S DAY FLOWERS

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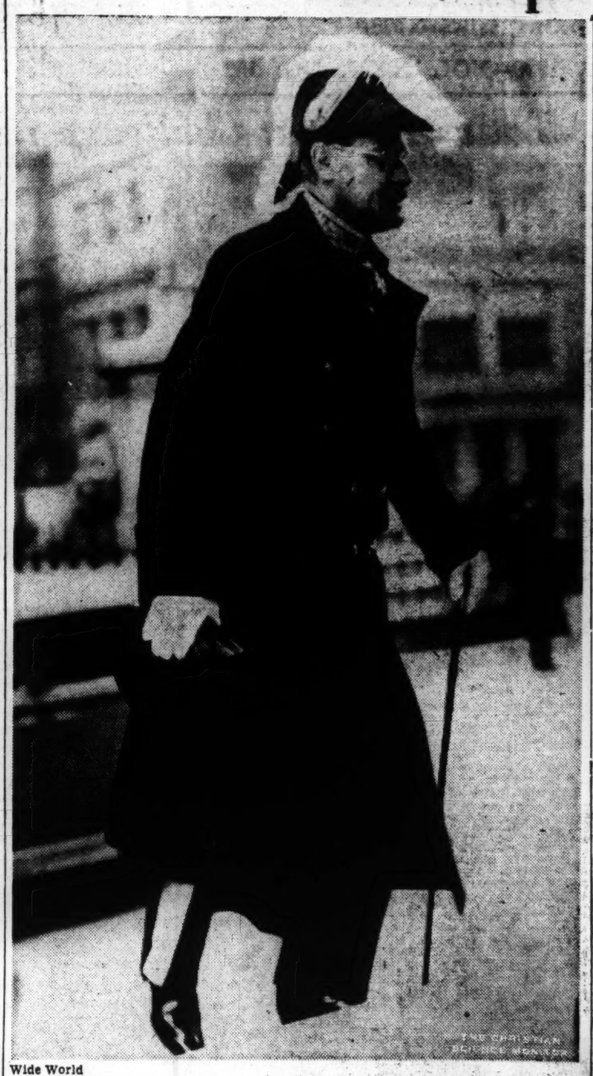
Some People in the News



Wide World

King's Household Has New Lord Chamberlain

The Earl of Clarendon, one of the closest friends of King George V, has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Cromer as Lord Chamberlain. Among the duties of his office is the approval of plays before they may be presented in England.

Wide World

South American Flight Brings Award of Honor

Lieut. Col. Robert Olds receives the Distinguished Flying Cross from Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commanding the United States General Headquarters Air Force. Award came as a result of the Army's good-will flight to Buenos Aires, Argentina, which Colonel Olds commanded.

La Follette: Produce Goods To Fight Dictatorship Threat

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 2 (AP)—Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin, prophet of America's newest third party movement, pounded home his theory of opening the flood gates of production as the nation's best defense against dictatorship before an interstate Progressive rally of 1,000 persons here. He previously had received assurance from the Iowa Farmer-Labor Party leaders that they would "go along" with his party.

Harold L. Peterson of Wilmar, Minn., Secretary of the Farmer-Labor Association of Minnesota, said the Association's Central Committee would meet May 21 at St. Paul to decide whether to join the Progressive movement.

The Governor declared the graph line of production of goods has been falling all over the world since 1918.

"That is why democracy has been falling and dictatorship rising," he commented.

The speaker offered the infant National Progressive Party as a vehicle for the American people to junk methods which he said seek to cure the Nation's ills by "producing less."

He rapped the share-the-wealth theory by saying "it clearly needs no argument that the idea isn't an answer to the problem of feeding the Nation if there isn't enough to go around.

"If they divided up the General Motors Company, each of you would get a brick," he continued. "All you could do with it would be to sit on it. The Company has value only for what it can produce."

The Governor attacked the Hoover Administration for lending money to "some of us, not all," through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation "so that we could sit down and wait some more."

"They expected prosperity to come back by itself," he said. "They did not realize there never has been prosperity in terms of real wealth."

Government action is needed now, the Governor declared, to combat depressions because "covered wagon relief" which gave unemployed men free land no longer is possible.

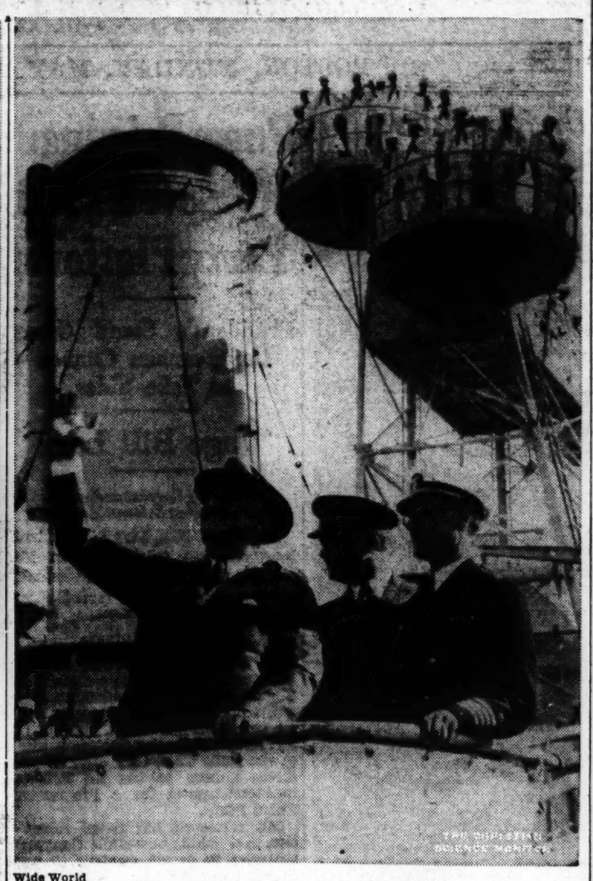
Day of Prayer Urged for Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz., May 2—An effort to have May 1 set aside as a yearly National Day of Prayer by Governors and the President of the United States has been initiated here this year by Mrs. Lucian Parrish, widow of the former Representative of Wichita Falls, Texas.

"Lest a people have a vision, they shall perish," Mrs. Parrish quoted in her request to educators, religious leaders and public officials in the last three months. While the movement has not yet gained extensive recognition, its sponsors intend to continue appeals in the coming year.

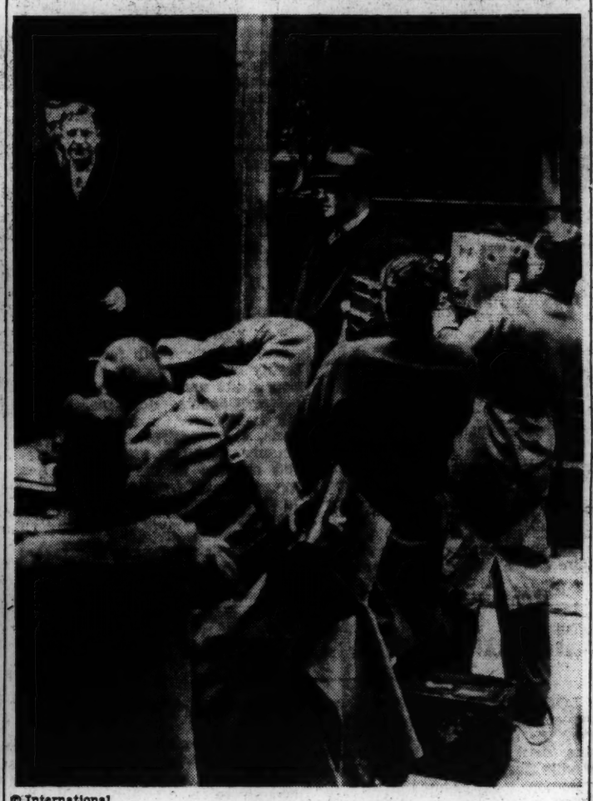
Mrs. Parrish described the day of prayer proposal to be an instrument of collective thought. Resulting from an entire nation's obedience to prayer on a single day each year would be unity, strength and confidence among the people, and in that mental attitude they will stave off the crisis of civilization which is supposed to be hanging over us, she declares.



Wide World

The President Goes Voyaging

President Roosevelt on the Cruiser Philadelphia, accompanied by Col. Edwin M. Watson, his military aide (center), and Capt. Walter B. Woodson, his naval aide. Destination of the voyagers has been kept secret. But they were nearing the Dominican Republic on the second day out.



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Eire's Prime Minister Visits London

Eamon de Valera departs from No. 10 Downing Street, carrying in his pocket a treaty of trade and friendship with Great Britain. Signing of the pact marks the end of six years of trade warfare. By terms of the agreement Ireland is expected to become chief wartime larder for Britain. At the same time, it is to take more goods from Britain.

Wide World

Rome Breaks Out in Bunting to Greet Hitler

Italian merchants are decorating their store fronts with German and Italian flags in preparation for the arrival of the German Reichsführer and his staff, returning the visit paid by Premier Mussolini to Berlin last year.

Legion Membership 'Flies' to 900,000

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2 (AP)—More than 60 airplanes carrying 55,000 membership cards flew into Indianapolis from all parts of the Country in the sixth annual aerial membership roundup of the American Legion.

The cards brought the Legion membership for 1938 to almost 900,000. The largest cargoes came from New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Ohio, and Michigan.

Three Get Awards In Social Sciences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—Award of the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences to John W. Davis, President of the English-Speaking Union of the United States; Dorothy Thompson, journalist, and Walter Sherman Gifford, Director of the United States Council of National Defense and head of other educational and charity organizations, was announced today.

Third Party Vagueness Held Part of La Follette Strategy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—Two immediate facts are noted here on Gov. Philip La Follette's Third Party movement:

1. He has avoided a Farmer-Labor "production for use" formula as well as commitment to any other specific co-operative social philosophy.

2. He has kept control in the hands of the La Follette dynasty.

Under the "good-man concept of politics, rather than broadened its base under a Democratic organization.

These matters are important in following the next steps, and in determining whether the new organization will emulate that other "radical Third Party," also launched in Wisconsin back in 1854—the Republican Party, that elected "Abe" Lincoln President six years after its birth.

State Organizations

Evidence shows that in half a dozen States there are now organizations upon which the La Follette group might feed under certain circumstances. On the other hand, there are pitfalls for a left-wing party, most conspicuous of which is a rift within the American labor movement.

Governor La Follette was consciously circumspect and general in his call for support, obviously putting his appeal on the broadest possible grounds. Observers noted little in his first speeches that would appeal specifically to John L. Lewis, for example or the C. I. O. group. Another point was that although there were attacks on the New Deal in practice it largely accepted New Deal premises. The bridges to the New Deal philosophy have not been burned. Eloquent Roosevelt messages like that against monopoly of course make it difficult for a Third Party to appeal over the New Deal's head to liberals. This is the real difficulty for the La Follette organization.

Those close to the La Follette group here declare the Governor is dominated by the recollection of his father's Third Party effort in 1924, largely defeated by inadequate preparation. Robert La Follette, Sr., got almost 5,000,000 votes and carried one state (Wisconsin) on a haphazard shoe-string organization. For the moment, his son is said to be interested primarily in organization, State by State, rather than in formulating a final social philosophy.

Minority Groups

A study by the American Civil Liberties Union in 1932 concluded that "in most states the minority parties apparently have little difficulty in getting on the ballot"; but it is a different matter to mobilize the vote. That requires organization.

Minnesota is the one state dominated by the Farmer-Labor Party, but this is so organized as to be democratically controlled by the masses which elect the officials and determine policies. It is a "class party" specifically representing the working class, and not the owning class. The Wisconsin experiment is a La Follette movement, thus far, not a party with a specific dogma.

Socialists have been powerful in Wisconsin's politics and have controlled Milwaukee under Victor Berger and the present Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, the latter celebrating his twentieth anniversary as Mayor in 1936. Socialists also have a specific philosophy, and affect the La Follette movement, which has apparently been written broadly enough to entice their support.

The La Follette Party is expected to draw initial support, if any, from the following existing organizations:

Iowa—There is the start of a Farmer-Labor Party movement which almost captured the mayoralty in Des Moines.

Illinois — Labor's Nonpartisan League has some strength.

Michigan—Organization of automobile workers took a political turn in Detroit in 1937, where the conservative candidate for Mayor got 261,048 votes, the labor candidate 154,048, or 37 per cent of the total.

New York—The American Labor party formed in 1936 to mobilize the labor support for Roosevelt brought 263,000 votes for Governor Lehman under its emblem that year.

In the 1937 municipal election it was the first party to indorse Mayor La Guardia; conducted an independent campaign and secured 24 per cent of the La Guardia votes—482,459 under its emblem, as against 672,823 under the Republican emblem, and 159,859 under the Fusion emblem for the same candidate.

Pennsylvania—The C. I. O.-John L. Lewis power is showing a profound political influence, and might be added to La Follette ranks.

Hoover on the New Party

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 2 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, in a between trains interview, said yesterday Gov. Philip La Follette's proposed third party may be the wedge for returning the Republican Party to power.

The former President is enroute to Oklahoma City and Chicago.

"If the Republicans continue to stand together as they have recently, and the liberal and conservative Democrats continue to widen the breach between them as they have recently, we should be able to regain leadership," he said.

Mr. Hoover said he planned to speak at Oklahoma's "grass root" convention May 5 on "The Dangerous Road for Democracy," a topic based on his recent trip to Europe.

Methodists Review Educational Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2—Advances made in the publishing interests and educational institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, were brought to the attention of the delegates at the General Conference in session here in reports from the secretaries of the General Board of Christian Education of this denomination.

In the effort to curb religious illiteracy the Rev. Dr. O. A. Bowen, Secretary of the Editorial Department, reported that since the organization of his Department in 1930 more than 240,000,000 separate pieces of literature had been distributed and that the equivalent of 1,200 volumes of new material had been prepared in the editorial offices. This was all of religious educational character and is in addition to the two official general periodicals and 13 sectional journals.

Dr. Bowen observes signs, he said, that people are being captured by interests that give little support to the claims of religion. In a survey which he reported were indications that less than 1 per cent in a large denomination had read a single religious article or book within a year. "If civilization moves in the direction of its dominant imagery," he said, "it is important that Christian imagery becomes dominant in the lives of our people. It is the solemn obligation of organized Christianity to provide pages which speak of God so appealingly that no other form of literature can compete."

Navy Expansion Opposed By Northern Methodists

ROME, N. Y., May 2 (AP)—The Northern New York Methodist Episcopal Conference adopted today a report condemning the Government's proposed naval expansion program and urging that the United States remain clear of "entangling alliances."

The Conference, which represents approximately 270 churches, adopted the report with but three dissenting votes after an hour's debate.

Prepared by the Rev. Dr. Alvin C. Goddard of Rome, Chairman of the Conference's World Peace Commission, the report demanded "an end to the super navy proposed by the Administration, an end to wartime mobilization preparations and conscript bills, an end to the use of naval vessels to protect oil tankers in Chinese waters, immediate removal of American military forces from the Far East and no entangling alliances for war under any name or pretext with any nation or bloc of nations."

The report condemned the naval expansion program on the grounds a bigger navy is unnecessary, that it is "more than is required for purposes of genuine national defense," and that it would result in an "intolerable tax burden."

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Women's Groups Urge League To Lift Their World Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Ten large women's organizations of various countries, with differing but not conflicting aims, have united in appointing a consultative committee and a common spokesman, Mme. Maria Verone of France, to urge the importance of prompt and definite recommendations on the Committee of Experts on the Status of Women appointed by the Council of the League of Nations last January. The Committee convened in Geneva during the first week in April.

Two delegates from each of the 10 organizations met in Paris two days before the League Committee assembled, and worked out a program of joint action for persuading the Committee not to limit its activities to investigation and fact-finding, but to work out some specific proposals for "lifting the status of women." Two of the organizations represented the women of Asia, others were national and international organizations representing women of Europe and the Americas.

For a number of years women of many countries have endeavored to work through the League of Nations to improve the political, economic and social position of women in all parts of the world, with the ultimate aim of complete equality between men and women. The League, it was believed, was the most effective instrument to ensure common action by all women's organizations. Because of the wide divergence in the position of women in the League's member countries, it proved to be very difficult even to get the question before the League. Only after years of work did the Assembly last September agree to appoint a committee of experts to consider the status of women.

Now that the Committee has been established, the women's organizations chiefly responsible have been eager to persuade it to do more than study and report the facts. A possibility that the Committee might resolve into a mere "academic inquiry" has been causing concern.

Women are disappointed that the members of the Committee, which is now at the beginning of its two years of work, state plainly that their investigations will lie along purely technical and legal paths and will not go further. In other words, that they will expose conditions, but will not attempt to remedy them.

Mr. H. C. Gutteridge, the British chairman of the Committee, explained this attitude to a gathering attended by the representatives of 20 international organizations of women.

"It is for us to dispel ignorance, and to ascertain which countries have the highest standards for women, but it is not for us to say what is right and what is wrong. We are lawyers, not sociologists," he said.

To Classify Data

The Committee, it was further explained, is preparing to secure and co-ordinate its information under three main headings covering private law, public law, and criminal law. Included in the first will be the study of the franchise, and of education; of women's right to exercise a profession, of women's position in regard to personal freedom, of their status in regard to pensions, and in admission to public services.

Included in the second will be all those complicated questions which arise from the status of married women in the various countries—their rights in regard to residence, passports, care of children, divorce, and the like. Included in the third will be the study of the penalties and protection accorded to women under existing penal conditions.

Such a study, Mr. Gutteridge explained, will not be undertaken by the Committee itself. Specially qualified institutions and lawyers will gather the information. It will be the work of the Committee to assemble it and to take responsibility for everything published. The help of the women's organizations will lie in the direction of throwing light upon matters which concern the application of existing laws and upon matters where law has become sterile.

Nationality Excluded

Investigation will not be made by the Committee into matters concerning nationality, nor will it be made into labor questions. Nationality has already been discussed on four separate occasions by the Assembly of the League and has been examined in detail by the World Court, while questions of labor, such as employment laws, wage regulations and the like, fall within the competence of the International Labor Organization, which already has them in hand.

Neither will investigation be carried, at any rate for the present, beyond the boundaries of European countries and those of related civilizations. The League's mandate to the Committee required investigation of the whole world of women, but Mr. Gutteridge explained that such a task, involving as it would the examination not only of Muhammadan and Indian laws, but also of tribal customs, would cover so wide a field that it might conceivably never be brought to a conclusion.

The women voiced disappointment at the seemingly academic approach of the Committee to the whole question. In a statement, they declared that, while conscious of a real satisfaction in the fact that the League is concerning itself with the question of status, they are also aware of a risk involved in the introduction of an inquiry which appears to have so little of the practical in its constitution, and which on that account, threatens to involve women in a further protracted waiting for justice.

Franchise Findings

They put forward the plea that, in order to keep affairs lively and to ensure immediate action, the Committee should report its findings on the question of franchise during the 1938 meeting of the League's Assembly.

The League Committee consists of seven members, four women and three men, of whom six are lawyers. The members are: Miss Dorothy Kenyon, United States; Prof. H. C. Gutteridge, Great Britain; Mme. Paul Bastid, France; Mme. Anka Godjevac, Yugoslavia; Miss Kersten Hesselgren, Sweden; Dr. de Ruelle, Belgium, and Dr. Paul Sebestyen, Hungary.

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'Power Politics' Control New Deal, Pacifist States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—That the Roosevelt Administration has both its Eden and its Chamberlain factions and that both are dealing in "power" politics rather than in idealism was the charge made by Stephen Raushenbush, chief speaker over the week end at the National Convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Mr. Raushenbush, as chief investigator, was one of the leading lights of the Nye Munitions Inquiry and is looked upon by the League as a leading American exponent of pacifism.

"The super Navy bill proposed by the Administration is not necessary for defense but is necessary as an instrument of power politics," Mr. Raushenbush told the delegates assembled here for the convention. He predicted its passage by a close vote in the Senate and said that if it were postponed until the next session it would not pass at all.

Its main argument, he contended, was the war scare which already has diminished somewhat and may be gone entirely by the next session. "If war comes to Europe," Mr. Raushenbush said, "it will be because no means have been found to give the European nations a way back to peacetime production and markets.

Trend in Europe

"Germany and Italy are spending a fourth of their whole national income on arms and have now only the alternatives of war and a depression so vast that it would bring with it revolution. England and France will within a few years be so overburdened by the drain on their living standards for arms that they too can be expected to prefer war to depression and perhaps dictatorship to democracy."

The task of American anti-war leaders, Mr. Raushenbush declared, was to keep America out of foreign adventures and to substitute for action which would destroy American democracy a leadership in bringing the world back to peacetime production and trade.

Mr. Raushenbush advocated a vigorous defense of democracy in the whole Western Hemisphere. Abolition of all uniformed groups in the United States and a complete stoppage of all foreign-inspired propaganda should be undertaken at once as a simple first step in the defense of American democracy he said. If democracy cannot be made to work here there is no hope or excuse for democracy anywhere, the speaker asserted.

League's Work With Labor

Expansion of the labor activity of the League during the past year was reported by Elizabeth Christman, Chairman of the Labor Committee. The principle governing the League's labor policies is the interdependence of the peace and labor movements. The League acquaints its members with labor's problems and aids labor unions toward achievement of greater economic and social justice.

Miss Christman reported that the League had, during the past year, protested conduct of Chicago police in the 1937 Memorial Day killing of 10 strikers during the East Chicago Steel strike. Protests also were entered in other labor clashes. In addition to this the League took an active part in the challenge against Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J., who last fall forcibly ejected C. I. O. organizers from the City.

Young People

Intellectual and emotional floundering in young people's groups makes vital an effort to direct youth peace groups in a more uniform direction, Mrs. John Herman Randall, Jr., National Education Chairman, told the delegates. The League hitherto has not stressed pacifist work with young people, especially students, she pointed out.

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Reich Builds Special Roads For Its Throng of Cyclists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Germany—While Adolf Hitler is expanding his network of automobile highways in Germany to include Austria this year, as part of his campaign to modernize motoring and to make it more enjoyable, the humble cyclist who cannot afford a motorcar is also reaping the benefits of the Third Reich's road-building program.

Bavaria and Munich provide excellent examples of what is being done for the citizen who depends on his bicycle for transportation; with more than 300,000 bicycles registered in Munich, which has a population of 700,000, it is obvious that bicycling plays at least as important a part in the life of the average man as automobiling. Whether for business or for pleasure most of Bavaria's population gets along on two wheels, rain or shine, summer or winter, in the city or out in the country.

Therefore a system of roads solely for bicycles is being developed in this country with the aid of government and municipal subsidies, so that the cyclist need not be bothered either by speeding motorists or by having to weave his way cautiously among pedestrians at the side of the road.

From Munich to scenic Starnberg Lake, one of Bavaria's favorite excursion points, 20 miles of smoothly-paved "roads" built exclusively for bicycles wind their way through woods, up and down hills, with no grade crossings either for railways or automobile highways.

At week ends thousands of cyclists can be seen wheeling their way into the country along these roads; the men for the most part wearing their famous short leather breeches, a knapsack of picnic equipment on their backs, while the women in their rustic Bavarian costumes often pedal a livelier burden—one or two children securely strapped into baskets on the bicycle.

Similar bicycle roads radiate from Munich into other parts of the countryside. A few weeks ago the Reich Inspector of Roads placed additional funds at the disposal of Bavarian communities to increase still further the benefits which bicycling Germans enjoy, thanks to their overwhelming numbers.

In the city there is also a "right of way" exclusively for bicycles. Between the sidewalk and the street is a special path marked "bicycle road"; woe to any pedestrian who should trespass on it.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Spain and Non-Intervention

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Moves for non-intervention in Spain have revived with Loyalist Spain's appeal to the League to place foreign intervention on the agenda for the May 9 Council meeting and Mussolini's agreement with Britain on withdrawing Italians from Spain on conditions laid down by the Non-Intervention Committee.

So-called ineffectual efforts at non-intervention since the Committee first met in September, 1936, now appear to have served the purpose of the leading powers, which are interested in withdrawal of Germans and Italians estimated at 12,000 and 65,000, respectively, after—not before—an Insurgent victory.

Committee of 27 nations working on non-intervention sprang into activity only when fears arose of Spain's war spreading outside Spain. Late in 1936 came reports that Germany was preparing an army of occupation in Spain. The Committee followed in April, 1937, with a "cordon sanitaire," hermetically sealing Spain's frontiers by land and sea, German and Italian fleets taking part in the patrol. Withdrawal of Germany and Italy from the patrol in June brought gradual lapse of the cordon by sea.

Threat to trade routes, through submarine attacks in the Mediterranean on ships bound for Spain, brought the Nyon agreement in September for Mediterranean patrol by Britain, France and Italy, unconnected with Non-intervention Committee.

Prospects of Franco victory with capture of Gijon in October brought renewal of activity by Committee as powers became concerned about withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain after the war. Britain in November launched proposal for "substantial withdrawals" from both sides. Franco and Barcelona accepted "in principle" in December, but there followed long discussion as to meaning of "substantial," continuance of control after the volunteers had gone, and question of belligerency rights to Rebels. With Britain, Italy and France, according to reports, near agreement on withdrawals, the Non-Intervention Committee is expected to become effective in supervising the operation.

A Monday Feature

Pyre at Salzburg Burns Anti-Nazi And Jewish Books

SALZBURG, Austrian Germany, May 2 (AP)—Fifteen thousand persons watched the public burning Saturday night of Jewish books and anti-Nazi propaganda published during the regime of the former Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg.

The ceremony began at 8 p. m., when a schoolboy threw Schuschnigg's book, "Three Times Austria," on a gasoline-soaked pyre at gayly-illuminated Residenz Square.

Next came books on the assassinated Chancellor Dolfuss and his regime, then propaganda books, and works by Jewish authors.

The proceedings were conducted under the auspices of the National Socialist Teachers' Association, which previously had made an appeal to the public to deliver all "objectionable literature forced upon the people by the Schuschnigg regime."

The request read: "We don't want to search homes, but we appeal to your sense of decency." It added that "books by Emil Ludwig, Stefan Zweig, Vicki Baum," and "clerical monarchist literature" must disappear from German homes.

The burning was largely symbolic, however, for only one copy of 2,000 different books was consigned to the flames while therest, said to consist of more than 30,000 volumes collected from the university and other libraries, are to be burned later.

Will Aryanize Vienna

VIENNA, May 2 (AP)—Organized Nazification of Austria and conversion of the State's political division into "gaus," or subdistricts, will begin May 10 when Reichsführer Hitlers' visit to Italy comes to an end, a Press Bureau official announced today.

The spokesman added that "Aryanization" of Vienna then would be pushed with vigor. In connection with recent humiliation of Jews on the streets of Vienna, he said:

"Such violent encroachments upon Jews will not be tolerated."

A Nazi official, meanwhile, declared the decision to dissolve some Roman Catholic organizations would cause no difficulty because "Austrian Church authorities are co-operating in a friendly spirit with National Socialist plans to eliminate politics from the Church."

[Ecclesiastical authorities disclosed Friday that German secret police had demanded that all Roman Catholic organizations in Austria, except those serving purely religious or charitable purposes, would be disbanded.]

The official said purely religious societies would be permitted to continue.

Charges against Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg's regime continued during the week. Old pictures of the Former Chancellor were reprinted in newspapers with the caption, "the hangman Chancellor."

Dr. Schuschnigg was blamed for the execution of Nazis after the 1934 putsch. Nazi officials expressed the opinion that Herr Hitler might content himself with censuring Schuschnigg morally and that he may not be brought to trial at all.

I. L. O. Coal Meeting Opens: World Accord on Hours Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 2—A World Coal Conference, modeled on lines of the World Textile Conference held in Washington last year, is meeting in Geneva today to resume an effort started 13 years ago to obtain an international agreement on hours of work and labor conditions in coal mines of principal coal-producing countries.

The conference has been convoked by the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, which also called the textile conference. Delegates include representatives of governments, employers and workers in several countries, including the United States, Japan and others which are not members of the League.

This is an advisory conference, preparing the ground for possible definite action by the International Labor Conference which meets here in June. It is hoped understandings worked out here during the next fortnight will pave the way for an international agreement on hours of work in coal mines, just as the textile conference cleared the way for adoption of a 40-hour week convention by the Labor Conference last autumn.

Accord Near in 1936

An international agreement on this subject almost was obtained in 1936, when a convention for a 38¾-hour week in coal mines was brought to a vote before the Labor Conference, and lacked only four votes of the two thirds majority necessary for adoption. The United States and French delegations thereupon introduced a resolution requesting the I. L. O. to convoke the present conference.

The difficulty of arriving at international agreements on such subjects is illustrated by efforts to agree on a coal-mining convention since 1925. In that year the International Miners' Federation started efforts to secure standardization of working conditions for miners on an international basis, and appealed to the I. L. O. for assistance in gathering information on hours of work, annual holidays with pay and wages in the principal coal-producing countries.

The Labor Office agreed to undertake this task, and soon ran into difficulties. The inquiry required more than two years of intensive research, since it was first necessary to prepare methods of calculating hours of work and wages by which the available data could be reduced to comparable figures. The data not only related to extremely complex questions, but also were treated in widely different ways in different countries. Results of this inquiry were published in 1928.

Appeal to I. L. O.

Meanwhile, the adverse condition of the coal industry had become more critical, and its international character more apparent. In 1928, two international miners' federations appealed both to the League and to the I. L. O. to seek international agreement on the basis of a seven-hour day in coal mines. The League Council instructed its Economic Committee to study the coal problem as a whole, and the I. L. O. began to prepare a report on standardization of hours.

In January, 1930, a preparatory technical conference of experts representing governments, employers and workers was convened in Geneva. It decided that under existing conditions international agreement would not be possible except on hours of work. The International Labor Conference, meeting in the following June, voted on a draft convention which had been worked out by the I. L. O., but it failed to receive the necessary two thirds majority. However, governments concerned then began to confer among themselves, and a draft convention limiting hours of work in all coal mines was adopted by the International Labor Conference in May, 1931.

Interest Revived

This convention never was ratified by enough governments to bring it into force. But the subject was kept alive within the I. L. O. and interest in it was revived after the United States joined the I. L. O. in 1935. In that year the Labor Conference adopted a draft convention concerning a 40-hour week in several industries, including coal mining, and the I. L. O. began to draw up fresh draft conventions which took into account special conditions in American mines.

The 1931 draft convention therefore has been revised to meet suggestions of various critics, and there appears to be no technical obstacle in the way of its adoption. Since 1931, numerous laws and regulations have been adopted reducing hours of work in the mining industry of several coal-producing countries. So this new attempt at reducing hours on an international scale is being made in circumstances which are clearly more favorable than those which attended previous attempts.

Taxes: Briton Pays and Pays

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—The average British subject with a $2,500 a year job in a city office, a wife, two children and a $4,000 suburban home works two months each year for the Government.

Professional calculators estimated that he pays one sixth of his income in taxes, figuring in recent increases in income and other taxes.

For a start the Government takes $50 annual income tax.

Another $60 based on the "rated" value of his home is assessed.

Local authorities take about $125 in "rates"—local taxes to maintain police, streets, poorhouses. On top of that comes the water "rate" averaging $10 annually.

He is expected to take patriotic satisfaction in knowing that one fourth of the 48 cents a pound he pays for tea goes partly to buy airplanes, guns, and battleships.

At breakfast, radio music reminds him he pays $2.50 yearly for the privilege of owning a set.

Breakfast itself is a sort of sacrificial feast honoring the tax collector.

Nearly four cents of the 20 cents a pound for prunes is import duty—as is one eighth of the eight cents a pound he pays for sugar. Two of the eight cents for a loaf of bread goes on wheat import duty, and the milling tax to aid the British farmer. Eight cents of the 16 cents on a pint of beer is tax and $2 out of $3.12 for a quart of whisky.

His automobile nets the Government $37.50 annually. A driving license costs another $12.25. Of the 40 cents he pays for a gallon of gasoline, 18 cents goes to the Government.

If he keeps a dog, another $1.87 goes for a license.

When he takes his wife to the suburban movies, each 24-cent ticket includes a six-cent tax.

A box of 50 matches costs two cents, but nearly one cent is tax. Death duties (inheritance tax) are $10 on $1,000, $60 on $3,000, and $180 on $6,000.

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ask HARVEY NICHOLS

Fascist Bid for Latin America Streamlined for Modern Era

(Continued from Page 1)

is paid by the German Government. The school's director wears a Nazi button on his lapel, and is a former leader of the Hitler Jung. This is an active Nazi youth organization in Costa Rica. Teachers I saw also wore Nazi buttons.

Every German holiday is celebrated in the school, including Reichsführer Hitler's birthday. Athletic days are arranged on the attractive German Club grounds. This writer saw children of leading Costa Rican families being sent home for luncheon with the Nazi salute, each one repeating "Heil Hitler."

No gun or battleship, not even the entire United States Navy, can compete with the flaxen-haired kindergarten teacher in her red sweater and blue slacks. Fresh from Germany and an ardent Nazi, she is molding the thoughts of future Costa Rican citizens.

Costa Rica stands out as one of the most democratic of Latin-American nations. Is it likely that a National Socialist school will tend to strengthen democracy in Costa Rica? Can teachers with Nazi zeal in their hearts be fair to democracy in their interpretation of history? How will they present the National Socialist absorption of Austria? How will they deal with Czechoslovakia, apparently next in line before an expanding Germanism?

Educational 'Open Door'

One American school in San José could at least hold a door open for the entrance of a more objective teaching on the world's current ideological conflict. It could encourage the child in development of free thought and of unbiased investigation.

A dozen warships could not do as much. If sent to Costa Rican waters in an effort to stop fascist propaganda, they would supply fuel for that propaganda. Their coming could be cited by fascist propagandists as proof that the "Colossus of the North" still harbors imperialistic designs on Latin America.

Costa Ricans, and Latin Americans generally, are extremely sensitive on such points. Fascist propagandists know how to turn any overt act of the United States to their own advantage.

Actually, the United States has no intention of sending warships anywhere except in case of extreme need, and then only to defend mutual interests of all the Americas. Latin Americans have come to understand this. Everywhere en route I found a growing appreciation of the sincerity of American "Good Neighborliness."

'Good Neighbor' Aids

The Good Neighbor Policy is far better suited to cope with whatever fascist influences are hammering for entrance into Latin America, than is the Monroe Doctrine. This Doctrine, briefly stated, forbids armed aggression from outside the Americas, and closes the New World to further colonization. It originated as a statement of United States policy when President Monroe in 1823 acted to protect the new republics of Latin America from possible reconquest by European powers. The United States thus gave its southern neighbors an assured start to work out their independent destinies.

The Mohroe Doctrine is one of the most disputed elements in Inter-American relations, and down to a few years ago there were few Latin Americans who had a good word to say for it. On this trip I found a remarkable appreciation of the part the Monroe Doctrine has played in preserving Latin-American independence. Latin Americans generally no longer believe the Doctrine is a "dog-in-the-manger" policy of the United States. They recognize that the United States has no territorial ambitions in Latin America.

More than a century old, the Monroe Doctrine was designed for an age when aggression was more limited in its methods than it is today. The latest types of aggression work subtly but no less forcefully.

Modern aggression as employed by fascism is militaristic, but combines armed force with more elusive weapons. In the Americas, it is relying on streamlined radio propaganda, ingratiating diplomacy, subsidized trade, "cultureteering," subsidized education, lavish entertainment, and a variety of other inducements.

It follows that the American peoples can defend themselves against fascist influences only by counteracting these specific fascist methods of penetration. If the United States wants to guarantee that no fascist nations will be set up on or near its borders, the way to do this lies through a multitude of simple, friendly, neighborly acts.

These practical steps, taken in time, will make invocation of the Monroe Doctrine a remote possibility. Mere reliance on the Monroe Doctrine or on a big Navy will not shut out the disintegrating forces. If those forces are allowed to continue their present penetration without being met on their own ground—on the radio, in the press, in cultural approach, in trade suited to Latin-American needs, and in a host of other practical ways—it may be too late to apply the Monroe Doctrine when some nation is found going fascist.

'Have Not' or 'Have Got'

In terms of practical diplomacy, fascism today means Germany, Italy, and Japan. Each of these powers is called a "have-not" nation. If they go on taking what they want, they will become "have-got" nations.

In Asia, Japan has seized Manchuria and large parts of China in an effort to obtain raw materials, to strengthen its defense against possible invasion from Communist Russia, and to seek outlets for its teeming population.

In Africa, Fascist Italy has seized Ethiopia for similar reasons.

In Central Europe, Germany has absorbed Austria and is bearing down on Czechoslovakia.

In Spain, the Fascist-Communist struggle has resulted in a dominant intervention by Italy and Germany.

In Latin America, all three fascist powers are found hard at work. They do not contemplate risking an encounter with the Monroe Doctrine. But they are seeking to win all that the Monroe Doctrine forbids. Their present policies and actions, while limited to trade, culture, and persistent diplomacy, are more disintegrating in their effect on the New World than armed aggression could be.

Method of Penetration

To make the point clear, suppose an extreme example. Take any Latin-American nation. Fascist diplomacy works in the direction of swinging the Government and people of that nation into line with fascism. Both communism and fascism are notorious propagandizers. They tend to proselyte more than democracy does. In Latin America today, communism is generally repressed, so that fascism appears as the anti-demoeratic aggressor.

In Latin America, Germany, Italy, and Japan appear to be pursuing one or all of the following objectives:

1. To obtain Latin-American resources. At present the method is to undercut the trade of other nations.
2. To expand the world frontiers of authoritarian government.
3. To strike a blow at communism.
4. To discredit democracy, and to weaken the influence in Latin America of democracy's chief champion, the United States.
5. To obtain colonies and population outlets. Japan at present is the most interested in this. Germany and Italy are temporarily keeping most of their nationals at home.

When a Latin-American nation begins to sympathize with fascist aims and methods, to admire its exploits, and to adopt its ways, the drift of fascist diplomacy becomes apparent. Strong bodies of opinion in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, and some of the Central American nations, already incline toward admiration of fascism.

Suppose this drift continues. Suppose the fascists, seeing an opening, pour in money, as they have done in Brazil and elsewhere, and are doing around Latin America. Suppose a Government can be set up which declares itself to be fascist, or at least is willing to align itself openly with the fascist nations in diplomacy.

It all could stop short of armed aggression. Yet it could result in the effective separation of a Latin American nation from the American system.

U. S. Attitude

In such a case, would the Monroe Doctrine apply? Could the United States presume to dictate to a Latin-American nation concerning that nation's political allies? After a fascist regime had been "endorsed" by a 90 per cent plebiscite—as it probably would be—could the United States deny that this Government represented the people? Note that the United States promptly but regretfully recognized German absorption of Austria.

Latin America is not Austria, and the case just analyzed is extreme and in some measure suppositional. But a visit to Latin America today awakens an American to some deep thought. Latin America means much to the United States and to the future of humanity.

New World Mission

The New World still has a meaning beyond geography or national interest, beyond material gains or losses. The New World retains a large measure of its historic mission as a refuge for the oppressed of many lands. It is today the hemisphere where the long upward pull of humanity toward responsible self-government and human liberties is relatively free to work out its destiny.

On every other major land area in the world, fascist or communist pressures are highly organized, armed, and on the march. In the Americas, both fascism and communism wage their war of extremes. But as yet this war is an outsider trying to get in. The task of the Americas is to keep out aggression in its many forms, and to go on solving economic and political problems without sacrificing human liberties in the process.

Sketches for a New Disney Hero

© Walt Disney Productions

The Young Ferdinand in Various Moods

How Workers Are Built Up For Disney Picture Factory

Scene in Hollywood

Hollywood, Calif.

If Walt Disney is to have his way—and he probably will—future productions at his studio which use the voices of actors will be released without crediting the actor for his work on the screen.

It was apparent after the release of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" that people were going to want to know who the actors and actresses are who take the voice roles in future Disney productions. Adriana Caseotti, who had the voice role of Snow White, and Eddie Collins, who posed for some of the Dopey drawings in the first feature-length Disney picture, have reaped much personal gain from their parts in it. Miss Caseotti, as a matter of fact, is now on tour making personal appearances, and the studio is being flooded with press notices from all over the country—and paying for them—about a player who is no longer connected with it. Mr. Collins also has been much mentioned in the national press for his original conception of Dopey—who has become an international favorite over night.

Disney workers, while unwilling to withhold any credit due the unseen figures who act as voice and model for some of the cartoon figures, are still a little dubious about the amount of credit going to them. Disney animators, for example, say they used Mr. Collins merely as a springboard into their conception of Dopey. Mr. Collins is said to have visited the studio but a few times during the several years in which the pictures was in production, and the artists who built Dopey from the original modeling done by him feel that they departed a good deal from his work. Mr. Disney himself thinks Dopey belongs very much to the studio, and grew out of such characters as Pluto and the Goof, as much as from any modeling done for him.

The New Pictures

The new feature-length pictures which the Disney plant is now engaged in making are leading to large-scale employment of new artists to carry on the routine work of the studio while the older workers give their full time to the new figures.

Radiating out from Walt Disney himself in all directions are the various departments of his studio which need constant replenishment of talent. Story men—but it should be remembered here that story men in the Disney sense means men who are capable of drawing their conception of a story in a few rough sketches—cameramen, layout men, animators, musicians, background artists, and inking and painting departments are a few of the main channels through which all Disney productions must go. On the average, several hundred new men a year are put into the plant, tried out, and then advanced to their proper niches, or let out.

Recently, a method of developing new personnel has evolved which is proving more satisfactory than anything previously tried. A school is run in conjunction with the studio, and new artists are tried out in it and taught the essentials of Disney methods without any salary except a small living expense. If they prove apt at the work they are advanced into the other departments at salaries ranging from $30 to $200 a week, according to their ability. Priority is not the basis of advancement with the Disney firm. Fertility, adaptability, talent—these are the measuring rods. New ideas are constantly being brought forth by staff members, and when they are considered good enough, they are used for new productions. Every Disney worker has at least some part in every production, knows what is going on at all times, and is free to advance ideas for improvement or change at any time. These ideas are paid for.

All Are Art Students

It should perhaps be emphasized, however, that even raw recruits who enter the Disney school, without pay, are always art students with at least three years of good art school background. Entrance, also, is always more or less competitive. Applicants are given a number of drawing problems to solve, and send these in by mail before they are given a tryout in the studio. If they solve the problems successfully, they enter the school; if they succeed in the school, they move on from it into the department for which they are best fitted.

Once safely in a department, they advance as they prove themselves useful; but they are now members in good standing of the Disney family circle. They see all pictures in rough drawings, have a finger in improving them where possible, sit in at the preview. The preview in the Disney sense is a showing of the rough drawings by lantern projection before animation or camera work takes place. And it is largely by the preview reactions that the producers know whether the picture will succeed or not. A recent preview of "The Story of Ferdinand," the Munro Leaf story of a bull, for example, leads the studio to think it has another "Three Little Pigs" on its hands. Studio reception was enthusiastic beyond anything it has seen since the advent of that popular production. But then, as Mr. Disney points out, you never can tell. The studio wasn't very enthusiastic about "Snow White."

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Pump Priming: President Pens Platform for Fall Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

sion program which is being taken up under a limitation of debate schedule. House and Senate agreement on the tax bill by the end of the week is anticipated. That leaves the big pump-priming program, and appropriations for the new anti-monopoly research program the most specific major matters left, if the wage-hour bill is jettisoned.

Mr. Roosevelt in the past fortnight or so has been recapitulating his program in public statements and messages. He has recommended removal of tax exemptions from securities and official salaries; proposed broadening the Social Security Act by action of the Board; offered his pump-priming program, and sent up his monopoly message.

Campaign Document

Few documents from the pen of Mr. Roosevelt equal the last in presenting his essential philosophy, and it is likely to be read and reread. In effect, besides its other purposes, it is a campaign document in a very real sense.

Among Progressives, its specific objectives will be compared with the more general phrases of the La Follette Madison speech, which it blanketed. Light on the progress of the La Follette drive is cast by the declaration against a third party by William T. Evjue, Editor of the Capital Times, the only newspaper in Wisconsin that supported Governor La Follette in his last campaign.

Mr. Evjue was chairman of the 1934 Progressive Convention. Although his opposition to a third party in national affairs was previously known, he has now restated it in positive terms. Speaking for Progressives, he objects to a movement that might divide and weaken liberal support for President Roosevelt.

Summing it up, Congress has now two principal objectives: to adjourn quickly, and to complete a satisfactory record for the re-election battle. It wants to adjourn quickly to get home and start the campaign. On the other hand, it must be circumspect in its final votes. Since these two objectives are partly in conflict, the fate of a number of bills is in doubt.

100,000 March in Mexico City

MEXICO, D. F., May 2 (AP)—A military motif replaced last year's sports theme in yesterday's May Day celebration by the Mexican Confederation of Workers.

An estimated 100,000 persons marched in the annual parade, at least 30,000 of whom wore army-like uniforms. One detachment of 1,000 carried wooden guns. Overall blue was the favored color for the uniforms with a sprinkling of khaki and white.

The spectators gave greatest attention to trimly garbed units of feminine militia. The Green Cross Police, a first aid organization, distributed oranges to the marchers.

Spirits were high among parading workers because they knew they would get double wages for the day. The labor department had ruled that the coincidence of Sunday and the legal holiday required employers to pay double.

The department overruled a protest of the Employers' Association, citing two Supreme Court decisions.

The Railway Workers' Union, starting at midnight last night to operate the Mexican National Railways System, expropriated from semi-private ownership last June, announced freight rates would be increased, especially for mineral shipments.

The Railway Administration said rates charged to mines were "100 per cent" below operating costs. A circular signed by Salvador Comero, President of the new Administrative Council, asked workers to cooperate.

The Workers Confederation brought about postponement of a strike of employees of Electric Bond and Share subsidiaries at Puebla, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Zacatecas, Mazatlan and Torreon which had been called to start Saturday at midnight.

The C. T. M. urged the Union "not to cause the Government difficulties." The postponement was announced early yesterday. The union has been discussing a new labor contract for two months and had postponed a strike once before.

Minimum Pay Bill For Brazil Signed

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 2 (AP)—President Vargas marked International Labor Day yesterday by signing a decree creating regional commissions charged with establishing minimum wages for all workers.

There will be a commission in each of Brazil's 20 states, the far west territory of Acre and the Federal district of Rio de Janeiro.

The decree, signed in a ceremony at Gunabara Palace, defined a minimum wage as the remuneration for an adult worker of either sex for a normal day's service which would permit at a given time in a given region "the satisfaction of normal needs."

The commissions will be made of not less than five or more than 11 members. Chairmen will be chosen by President Vargas while labor and employers each will choose half of the body of each commission.

The decree is effective immediately but it was expected it would be some time before each commission could reach conclusions on the cost of living in its region, something that must be done before wages may be fixed.

Earth's Years Up 12,000,000,000?

WASHINGTON (AP)—The earth is about 12,000,000,000 years older than previously supposed, two Yale University natural scientists said here.

Dr. Alois F. Kovarik and Dr. N. I. Adams, Jr., told the American Physical Society that by a new method of calculating elemental changes they had found that previous estimates of the earth's age were for too conservative.

The Yale experimenters used three radio-active elements — radium, thorium, and ionium—and checked one against the other in their reckoning.

The old determinations, using only radium, indicated that the earth was somewhere between 300,000,000 and 1,850,000,000 years old.

The new determination, however, fixes the age at 13,900,000,000 years, Dr. Kovarik declared. The origin of primitive life on the earth is estimated at about 1,500,000,000 years ago.

Colombia Elects Santos President

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 2 (AP)—Eduardo Santos, former Foreign Minister, will be inaugurated Aug. 7 as the third Liberal President of Colombia. He polled about a half-million votes in yesterday's election.

For the first time in Colombia's history, a presidential election passed without reports of disorder. Señor Santos was elected for a four-year term. Complete returns will not be tabulated before the middle of the week.

"I am fully satisfied with the Liberal Party's campaign," he said.

Señor Santos, Foreign Minister in 1930, has been Colombia's chief delegate to the League of Nations since 1933.

As president he will succeed Alfonso Lopez, whose term expires Aug. 7. Colombian Presidents, elected for four years, are eligible for re-election only after an interval of four years.

Adams: New Army Adjutant General

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Emory S. Adams of Manhattan, Kan., took the oath of office today as the new Adjutant General of the Army, succeeding Maj. Gen. E. T. Conley, retired.

Maj. Gen. Adams entered the Army as a private during the Spanish-American War.

Anglo-Irish Accord Example for World?

STOCKHOLM, May 2 (AP)—Foreign Minister Richard Sandler in a May Day speech held up the Anglo-Irish agreement of April 25 as an example of the superiority of negotitation over force in settling diplomatic differences. He recommended that other nations take note "of the surprisingly complete way in which causes of irritation and discomfort have been removed."

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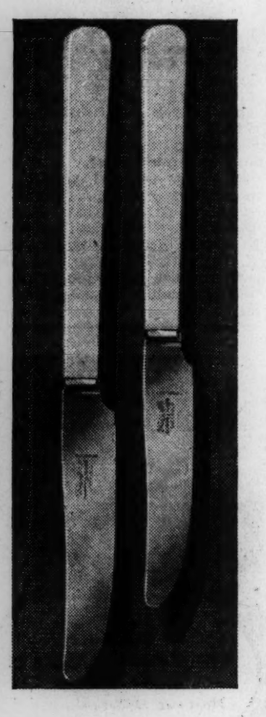

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Washingtonians in Straw Vote Overwhelmingly Want Suffrage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—Congress now has in its hands conclusive evidence that Washingtonians want the vote.

Going to the polls Saturday for the first time in 60 years, this voteless city voted 13-to-1 for the right to vote for President and members of Congress from the District of Columbia and 8-to-1 for the right to vote for officials of the District Government, now appointed by the President.

An amendment to the Constitution must be passed by Congress and ratified by the States to actually give citizens of the Federal capital the National voting privileges they asked in the straw vote. Wider participation in local affairs could be authorized by Congress itself, but the amendment would be necessary to take away from Congress the right to legislate exclusively for the District which the Founding Fathers wrote into the Constitution.

In view of the fact that the period of preparation for the poll was short and there was no political organization to stimulate interest in voting, the groups sponsoring the poll considered the 94,728 votes cast a creditable showing. The total vote approached the normal figure for participation in a regular city primary.

Referendum results were hailed by the Citizens' Conference on District Suffrage as an unmistakable demand from the Nation's Capital for the right to vote for President, Congressmen and local officials.

Of the 95,000 ballots cast, approximately 800 had to be thrown out because enthusiastic voters, unaccustomed to election rules, wrote in comments or otherwise marked their ballots illegally. This city had not seen a ballot box for three generations. Watchers at one schoolhouse innocently substituted pink sample ballots when the regulation white ones ran out. William Mondell, election Chairman, ordered them thrown out, insisting on the "cleanest election that was ever held." The Police Department reported that there had not been a single disorder at any of the 63 schoolhouse voting centers.

Results of the plebiscite will be officially presented to Congress on May 18 when the House Judiciary Committee considers two pending resolutions to widen the participation of the Federal Capital in government. The Capper-Norton resolution provides for National representation in Congress and the right to vote for Presidential Electors. The Lewis-Randolph resolution offers, in addition, complete "home rule" in the district. Divided opinion on the merits of the two measures was reflected in the difference in the votes on the two questions in the plebiscite.

Prior to 1874, Washingtonians voted for the executives of their local government, but since that time the Federal Capital has been presided over by three Commissioners appointed by the President. Between 1871 and 1874 the District had a Representative in Congress but he had no vote.

Argentina and Brazil Seek Basis for Renewed Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—As the Brazilians would say the visit of Don José Maria Cantilo, Argentine Foreign Minister, to Brazil took place in an "atmosphere of brilliant cordiality."

The statement is not one for the pleasantries of the social events column; for rapproachement takes on a major significance in view of past frictions between the two giant nations of eastern South America.

Even though President Vargas was in the State of Minas Geraes on a vacation, the occasion was officially a festive one. Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, the recently appointed Foreign Minister of Brazil, did the honors.

Advantage was taken of the presence of the head of the Argentine Foreign Office to fly some trial balloons. The two Ministers were closeted on several occasions and newspaper reports suggested that they had discussed many problems vital to the welfare not only of Brazil-Argentine relationships, but of American nations as a whole. One of these was that Senors Aranha and Cantilo had discussed a closer union of the American nations. Another was to the effect that the two nations had formed some sort of alliance. Both reports were later denied by the Itamaraty, the Brazilian Foreign Office.

These men differ from the general run of Latin American statesmen. Dr. Aranha reminds the observer of a Senator Borah, while Senor Cantilo suggests a Mr. Chamberlain. The similarity goes beyond physical appearance. Dr. Aranha is an Americanist and a Democrat in the North American sense while Senor Cantilo is a Democrat and an Americanist in the Argentine sense, which means with reservations and with a slight British flavor.

The meeting of these Foreign Ministers took place after the Argentine press had applauded the action of Brazil in connection with the Nazi activities in Brazil, and at a time when Argentina itself was studying and closing German schools in territories where German was the language, and where loyalty to Germany rather than to the Argentine is supposed to have been preached and taught.

The press of Argentina and Brazil played up the visit with the general new situation in mind and seemed to expect that Señors Aranha and Cantilo might come forward with new plans and projects to cement not only the relations between the two nations but to bind all America together in some new manner. Dr. Aranha finally issued a statement that nothing new was necessary because all the necessary steps for this purpose had been taken.

The second situation was the apparent change of attitude in the United States toward closer contacts with Latin America. Brazil, of course, greeted this with cheers, since its outward policy has always been one of cordiality toward the United States. The Argentine press seemed to favor this, but the attitude of Señor Cantilo, though friendly, was rather reserved and somewhat "Saavedrist" in tone. This was only natural as he has just returned from Rome and Geneva and is believed to be not yet thoroughly cognizant of the situation in America.

Whether his attitude foreshadows the policy he will follow when he assumes the reins of the Argentine Foreign Office is open to question. He did not commit himself while in this city to plans and policies he might have to eschew after talking things over with his President.

Though the two countries do not compete in the economic field there are several points of rivalry. Just recently a movement has arisen to make yerba matte a substitute for coffee and this has alarmed the businessmen of Brazil. Because the two can hardly be compared it is not expected that this propaganda will cause any deep ripples in the situation.

There is, however, a strong struggle to obtain positions of dominance in desired spheres of influence. Both nations would like to lead Paraguay and Bolivia for strategic and commercial reasons. Though this fight is carried on silently the symptoms of it break out on occasion and reveal its existence. Both nations have rushed treaties for new railroads with Bolivia and both offer their services to Paraguay when occasion arises. Bolivian oil is one of the magnets which attracts both nations. Paraguay might serve as a tropical hinterland for Argentina but as the outlets of Brazil's inland states and rivers pass through Paraguay, Brazil feels more than a friendly interest in that nation.

Both Argentina and Brazil, however, have worked hard to bring the Gran Chaco dispute to a peaceful close. They have not let their own rivalries on this score hinder the work of the Chaco Peace Conference. That is, the two governments have played fair though it is generally believed that those Argentines who considered the possibility of attacking Brazil also did all they could to handicap the solution of the Gran Chaco problem.

At all times it was evident that the two Foreign Ministers were aware of the tenseness of the world situation and that their conversations were of far greater significance than they would be in ordinary times. There is reason for the advocates of better relations to hope. As Señor Cantilo left Brazil he expressed the hope which was echoed by Dr. Aranha and the Brazilian press that the two nations, all America and all the world might enjoy the blessings of peace.

Miniature Treasure Island

Nearly 3,000 miniature trees grace the new $10,000 model of the Golden Gate International Exposition, showing Treasure Island as it will appear eleven months from now on opening day, February 18. It is on display in Los Angeles.

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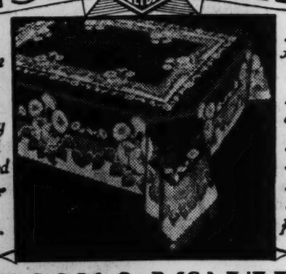

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Queen of Hawaiian Lei Festival

News of Hawaii Photo

Miss Lucia White
University of Hawaii Student, Who Rules on Honolulu's Tenth Lei Day

Hawaiian Lei Day Transforms Isle; Fragrance Reigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, May 2—Hawaii is a fragrant floral kingdom today, as the Territory celebrates the tenth anniversary of Lei Day. The prodigious efforts behind the annual flower festival indicate that this occasion in Honolulu is approaching proportions of the Portland Rose Festival or the New Orleans Mardi Gras.

Lei Day, normally observed on May Day in Hawaii, is being celebrated today this year because May 1 fell on a Sunday. Although official pageantry and displays of flower leis come today, most of the residents of Honolulu and other island communities began the celebration as usual by wearing colorful flower garlands yesterday.

Honolulu's Lei Day queen this year is Miss Lucia White, a student at the University of Hawaii. Miss White presides at the pageant which is held on the campus of the University.

Center of interest in the planned celebration is the lei contest. Lei sellers, students, florists — professional and amateur—from all parts of the islands enter leis to be judged by a committee appointed by Mayor Fred Wright of Honolulu.

Among prizes offered this year is a cash award by Don Blanding, vagabond poet, who conceived the idea of Lei Day when he was employed on a Honolulu newspaper 10 years ago. Other prizes have been offered by the Mayor's Committee.

As in previous years, citizens of all professions and ages are giving this custom their enthusiastic support. Stevedores and stenographers, sailors and soldiers, butchers and bakers, all are wearing leis today.

And one of the most ardent Lei Day boosters is the Mayor himself, who appears to prefer red carnations, which make a colorful display on his white panama.

Hoover Favors Monopoly Curb

LOS ANGELES, May 2 (AP)—Former President Hoover said here that he favored a revision of the anti-monopoly laws, but the preceding investigation should include an inquiry "into the methods of Government competition with private enterprise."

Mr. Hoover left to attend a Grass Roots convention in Oklahoma May 5, after which he planned to go to Chicago and Philadelphia.

"Naturally I support a revision of the anti-monopoly laws to strengthen competition," he said in an interview. "I recommended a revision to the Democratic Congress seven years ago. They needed revision then and they need it very much worse now.

"This investigation, in order to be effective, however, ought to be non-partisan and ought to include an investigation into the methods of Government competition with private enterprise. One can get a great deal of humor out of all these contradictions if there is any satisfaction in it. Monopolistic practices in the country were enormously increased by the NRA. That was a blood brother of the Fascist corporate state and of the Nazi cartel system.

"Despite the fact the NRA was killed by the Supreme Court, the blessing given to monopolistic practices at that time still lingers in the country. We might recall that the central idea of the NRA was proposed by the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1932 and rejected by the Republican Administration; that the President of the Chamber of Commerce supported the New Deal in that election. This was part of the New Deal. Contrast that with the attacks made on business by the New Deal during the whole of the last two years.

"However, I don't expect consistency in these times."

Martial Law Abolition Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—The complete abolition of martial law is urged by the American Civil Liberties Union in a pamphlet entitled "Call Out the Militia" issued today. It urges Federal and State legislation to curb use of the National Guard both in strikes and in support of "arbitrary powers of Governors." Legislation to this end will soon be introduced in Congress, it added.

The pamphlet contains a survey by Walter Wilson and Albert Deutsch of the use of troops in strikes and declares that such use of the militia is "a constant menace to civil liberties."

The union advances a six-point program for the abolition of the military in labor disputes, as follows:

"1. No troops shall be sent on police duty without a written demand on the Governor by local enforcement authorities setting forth the necessity for the troops.

"2. If there is any doubt as to the justification for the troops, a prompt and open public hearing should be held by the Governor.

"3. Troops should not be sent unless unlawful acts have been committed and threaten to continue, and when the local public officials are unable to maintain law and order.

"4. After the troops are called out, civil authorities should not be superseded by the military; persons arrested by the military must be turned over to the civil authorities for trial; no court martial should have jurisdiction over civilians.

"5. In case of strikes, the National Guard may not prohibit any of the peaceful acts of strikers protected by the provisions of the Federal or state labor injunction laws.

"6. Members of the National Guard should be prohibited from acting outside their duties as guardsmen in such capacities as strikebreakers, private detectives, privately paid deputy sheriffs or private guards."

U. S. Aviation Lead Spurred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—Further aeronautical research is vitally necessary if the United States is to take, and retain, the leading position in aviation, the 1938 edition of the Aircraft Yearbook, out today, reveals.

Published by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, the book describes Great Britain's air rearmament as probably the most elaborate program of its sort in Europe. The publication estimated further that more than half of the French warplanes were unsuited for military service in case France should become involved with a first-class power.

Despite the enormous speed with which the nations of the world are attempting to improve their aerial defenses, the performance of American airplanes still is unexcelled, Howard Mingos, editor of the Yearbook, says. He warns, however, that America must increase research and development work both in factories and laboratories.

Unlike previous editions, the present yearbook does not include an estimate of relative air strength among the great powers. Such an appraisal of the military situation is virtually impossible, according to Mr. Mingo.

"A wartime censorship exists practically the world over on air rearmament," he continues. "To attempt to list the air strength of the principal nations would be guesswork. Statements issued from time to time by air ministries on the progress of their own rearmament programs largely are misleading."

More than 50 countries purchased American airplanes and aircraft engines last year in tribute to the excellence of domestic products, Mr. Mingos revealed. The value of such exports increased from $23,843,202 in 1936 to $39,405,473 in 1937.

Among the best customers were Canada, Great Britain, Mexico, Russia, the Netherlands, Argentina, Brazil and Sweden. Deliveries to the Orient fell off during the year in spite of the Sino-Japanese war.

European powers are prone to disguise their military air strength by cloaking it with civil aircraft development, Mr. Mingos believes. He mentioned such a trend was noticeable, for example, in Great Britain, France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

"There was real justification for it, of course, because Germany, Russia and Italy were known to be building up huge air forces which might conceivably force an early decision in any conflict, and might encourage the precipitation of war if other possible belligerents remained unprepared in the air," he continues.

Delay and confusion in French air rearmament was due, Mr. Mingos said, "to political unrest and a wayward program of testing socialistic theories by nationalizing the French aircraft factories."

Great Britain's policy was based upon deferring any possible hostilities until her air strength surpassed that of the Reich, he added. He emphasized that Japan also had speeded up its program of airplane manufacture.

Travel Service for Fair

A complete travel service bureau for tourists, to enable World's Fair visitors to plan side trips to any of the vacation wonderlands of the eleven Western states, will be maintained on Treasure Island by the National Automobile Club.

Pacific Pulp Union Renews Contract

HOQUIAM, Wash., May 2 (AP)—Present wage and hour contracts in the Pacific Coast pulp and papermaking industry will remain unchanged for the next 13 months.

The International Brotherhood of Papermakers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers last night announced that present contracts were automatically renewed when neither employers nor the unions petitioned for a change in the pacts which expire May 31. The contract provides application for renewal must be made 30 days before expiration.

Wages in the industry range from 62½ cents to $1.28 per hour.

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Red Cross Called Force for Peace In Modern World

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (AP)—The American Red Cross, opening its annual convention here, was pictured today by speakers as a force for peace in a world where modern war's destruction has increased and endangered the Red Cross worker's task.

Hundreds of delegates from all over the Nation were gathered here for the opening plenary session, to be addressed by Norman H. Davis, National Chairman and America's Ambassador-At-Large, and James L. Fieser, Vice-Cairman in charge of domestic operations.

In the next five days, the organization's work and plans for the ensuing year will be discussed at general and round-table sessions in the civic auditorium.

Mr. Davis, in his welcoming address, described the Red Cross as embodying and applying "the essential teaching of the Prince of Peace." He said its charter empowered it to devise means for preventing national calamities as well as for caring for the victims.

Mr. Fieser, declaring the organization fortunately never has been stronger, said need for availability of world units was emphasized "in the face of changing conditions" and because "the genius of man has . . . brought into being new and more frightful instruments of destruction. . . ."

These, "together with the changing attitude of diminishing respect for the wounded and for civilians, present new occasions for adjustment in Red Gross thinking," he said.

"Twenty years have shown marked progress in saving human life in time of peace and a marked retrogression in the protection of human life in time of war.

"These years have expanded battlefilds to peaceful areas many hundreds of miles back of the lines, thereby expanding the possible field of Red Cross action and complicating its work many fold.

"Perhaps as time goes on, the field of Red Cross operation must increasingly relate itself to the civilians. . . . It is the civilians . . . who . . . constitute the members and financial supporters of the Red Cross. It is they, in or out of uniform, who are the potential victims of war."

Mr. Fieser declared the American Red Cross expected to gain 574,685 members this year for an adult total of approximately 5,479,000 members. The annual report shows 8,577,198 junior members enrolled in the nations' schools, he stated.

Silk Stockings Galore

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Hitler's Talks With Mussolini To Cover Economic Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 2—May Day throughout Greater Germany was celebrated yesterday by speeches concentrating upon domestic affairs and was conspicuous in the absence of references to foreign policy such as filled the programs throughout most countries yesterday.

Numerous speeches here yesterday, including two by Reichsführer Hitler, concentrated upon National Socialism's accomplishments during the past five years with work as the basis of all national achievements. The day began with a gathering of 120,000 boys and girls in the Stadium and ended with the usual torchlight procession, and a closing address by Field Marshal Hermann Göring.

Between Two Big Events

May Day this year appears to have lacked some of its usual fire from the fact that it came between two outstanding political events, namely, the annexation of Austria and Herr Hitler's Italian visit.

The Reichsführer leaves this afternoon for Rome and an official large-scale send-off at the Anhalter railway station has been arranged. The importance the Third Reich attaches to this visit is evidenced by the size of the important delegation accompanying Herr Hitler.

But it would be a misinterpretation of the situation to assume that any new pact such as a German-Italian military alliance will result from this visit.

Here in Berlin it is frankly admitted whenever this subject is broached in well-informed circles that the Rome-Berlin axis has accomplished so much without any such accord that it is unnecessary to make one now.

In fact, such step, it is said, might well prove a hindrance to certain future activities this country desires to take, and, further, it is asked somewhat cynically how much the pre-war alliance between Italy and Germany helped in the World War.

Italy and the Balkans

No surprises are expected to result from Herr Hitler's visit, but it is assumed that the conversations will cover the recent Anglo-French developments, and Italy probably will desire to know something more of Germany's plans in the Balkans where, although Italy's influence may have weakened considerably during the past few years, it has not disappeared altogether, and where Italy is certainly not willing to see it go down before Germany's ever-increasing economic control.

The idea that England should attempt interference in Central Europe—which is one interpretation given here of the Anglo-French conversations—continues to find resentment in certain sections of the press, here, notably in the National Zeitung of Essen, a paper generally associated with the name of Field Marshal Göring which plainly indicates that the Third Reich is alone responsible for the Sudeten Germans, and that England, if it has anything to say, should take that into consideration.

German Unity Stressed

BERLIN, May 2 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's 33-minute May Day address was a sermon on national unity.

"No people were treated more stepmotherly by nature than ours," he said. "Limited in area, numerous in population and surrounded by many enemies, our struggle for existence is much more difficult than that of other peoples. . . .

"Yet we can confidently match our achievements with those of the nations about us."

Germans, especially those in the National Socialist labor movement, spent May Day in a round of demonstrations in which foreign problems were all but forgotten in emphasis on achievements at home.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels presided over a festival session of the Reich Culture Chamber. He awarded the year's film prize of almost $5,000 to Leni Riefenstahl, czarina of the German film industry, for her sound pictures of the 1936 Olympics.

The year's author's prize was awarded for a book of poems contributed anonymously by a Hitler youth in Austria before the March 13 Anschluss.

Because no individuals could be rewarded, the prize of nearly $5,000 will go toward construction of an $80,000 Hitler Youth hostelry in Austrian Germany.

The day began early for Berlin Youth, most of whom had to rise at 4:30 a. m. to reach their places in the Olympic Stadium for exercises starting at 8:30 a. m.

Exhibit for Advertising

The exhibit is one of the earliest forms of advertising, and from Biblical times, at least since 3880 B. C., expositions such as the 1939 World's Fair of the West on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay have been a medium between buyer and seller.

Helping Young Men See It Through

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Leaders of Movement

Left to Right—M. Ponikiewski, Former President of Polish Y. M. C. A.; Marshal Edouard Smigly-Rydz; Dr. T. Duboski, President of Organization; Paul Super, General Director

Model of Building at Warsaw

$900,000 Plant, Nearing Completion

Polish Y. M. C. A. Thrives on Plan Used in America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—At the time of the liquidation of the Y. M. C. A. work carried on among the Polish troops by the North American Associations during the World War, Poles asked these associations to assist them with funds and trained leaders in the establishment and initial years of the organization on a civilian basis. The struggle that poor boys must make in Poland is the chief concern, and one of the next undertakings is the erection of five branch buildings in the city af Warsaw for working men and boys. Two of them are scheduled to be built in 1938-9.

The old Polish living-room was known as the "swietlica"—"the room where there is light." That is the term the Poles use in referring to these branch-buildings-to-be. The central building, which goes by the name of "ognisko," meaning "the fireside," serves the purpose of a clubhouse. Here such club ideas as basket-ball, volley ball, boxing, swimming, and radio and automobile study are fostered.

The dormitories are attractive, the restaurants are moderately priced, and the libraries have books in several languages. Concerts, lectures, excursions, games, and educational classes are provided.

There are now 38 Polish secretaries. The national secretary, an American, guides the course of the whole Polish Association. Certain Polish secretaries speak and read English and another language or two besides their own.

Men who hold places of honor in the national government regularly give time and energy to the Y. M. C. A. Marshal Edouard Smigly-Rydz is First Honorary Member and Chairman of the Honorary Committee. The organization is 99 per cent self-supporting, it owns property valued at $1,826,000 and it has a budget this year of approximately $225,000. It appeals to all Christian men of whatever political party, class or creed to join its ranks and to work for themselves and their neighbors.

The policy of the American-loaned national secretary of the Polish Y. M. C. A., Paul Super, has been to build slowly and solidly. Three cities from among the places where war work was formerly carried on were chosen as the centers for the beginning of civilian work—Warsaw the capital, Cracow, the ancient university city, and Lodz, seat of the Polish textile industry. Each association was housed at first in a residential apartment. Each city had an American local general secretary and there were three Americans in the national office. Of Polish personnel there was none in a responsible position.

Thanks to the generosity of an American friend, the erection of the Cracow building was made possible. Next in line for a building was Warsaw, a city of nearly 1,300,000 inhabitants; and now a $900,000 modern plant, without debt, stands practically finished. Visitors who go through it explain, "Magnificent!" Not because of its splendor, for splendor it has not, but because every inch of its space is both usable and used. On the average some 2,000 people frequent it daily.

The third city to get attention was Lodz. A manufacturing center, where 95,000 of the 630,000 population work in the mills, it has all the ugliness and poverty of a great industrial community. Its $600,000 building is not yet completed, and the equivalent of $165,000 must be found before it can be; but the sections that have been built are used to the utmost.

Hitler Frees Minor Offenders

BERLIN, May 2 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler proclaimed a general amnesty yesterday for persons charged with minor common offenses committed before May 1.

The proclamation was issued to commemorate Austrian-German union, effected March 13.

A new law, effective Jan. 1 1939, also was enacted "for the protection of youth."

It regulates child labor, barring persons under the age of 16, with few exceptions, from all-night work, overtime, and from being kept at work between 2 p. m. on Sundays and 6 a. m. on Mondays.

Time spent in attending professional classes will count as work time and the youngsters will be entitled to 16 days of vacation annually. The latter provision will come into operation this summer.

The amnesty covers ordinary offenses which do not involve imprisonment for more than one month or fines levied as an alternative. For political offenses it covered crimes which do not involve more than six-month's imprisonment.

A special section dealing with Austrian Germany pronounced legal those pro-Nazi activities engaged in before Austrian-German union and absolved from punishment any acts committed "in an excess of zeal for the National Socialist cause."

The amnesty proclamation allowed no leniency in cases of high treason or those where "particularly base motives" were apparent.

On Saturday Herr Hitler proclaimed amnesty for members charged with party offenses committed prior to April 10.

Paris, London, and the Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 2—Serious concern for Czechoslovakia—and over contradictory interpretations of the Czech problem in London and Paris—today tempered somewhat the deep satisfaction expressed here at the outcome of the Anglo-French conversations.

While London reports emphasize that the British Government had assumed no new commitments and implied that France had finally swung to the English view that war over Czechoslovakia must be avoided at all costs, in quarters close to the French Government it is insisted that on the contrary Britain has adopted France's stand that Czechoslovakian independence must be saved at all costs.

Officially the only comment available was a repetition of the promise in the joint Franco-British statement which speaks of "agreement on action which might most usefully be taken to find a basis of peaceful and equitable settlement of problems in Central Europe." But it is now admitted in official circles in Paris that the French and British views on the subject "were not completely coordinated at London."

The French agree, however, to making joint diplomatic démarches in Prague and Berlin to urge a compromise solution. According to Genevieve Tabouis, writing in L'Oeuvre, semi-official organ of the Radical Socialist Party, Britain and France will offer not only to mediate, but also to stand as joint guarantors for such "peaceful and equitable settlement."

Apart from uneasiness over Czechoslovakia and few criticisms by Extreme Left papers at the virtual desertion of the Spanish Republican cause, French opinion is highly elated over the results of the London visit. Satisfaction is especially great in regard to the air, military, and naval arrangements which are described as constituting "a complete detailed defensive military alliance."

Taken together with the Anglo-Italian agreement and the Franco-Italian rapprochement now under way, the Anglo-French conversations are almost unanimously regarded here as having opened new and hopeful vistas of peace in Europe. Certainly these three developments have greatly lessened what otherwise would be serious anxiety in France over the Hitler-Mussolini meeting.

Duce's Greeting to Hitler on Lavish Scale

(Continued from Page 1)

edifices erected under the Fascist regime will immediately make him realize that he is in the most typical of all Italian cities.

It is estimated that the cost of the vast program of festivities arranged for Herr Hitler will reach 400,000,000 lire (about $21,000,000), including the cost of a number of special building projects undertaken in Rome in anticipation of the visit.

As the Reichsführer arrives in the evening, it is the lighting effects which have been given major place in the decorative scheme. When Herr Hitler sets foot in Rome it will be at an entirely new station specially built in the short space of three months so that he may be received in a worthy environment. It lies just outside the Porta San Paolo, and the first symbols of ancient Rome which catch the eye on leaving it are the Pyramid of Caius Cestius and the majestic well-preserved Aurelian walls. Outside the new station have been placed two giant statues symbolizing the victorious march of Fascism and of National-Socialism. A new avenue 135 feet wide, which has already been named "Viale Adolfo Hitler," joins the station to the square where stands the pyramid.

Official Welcome

Herr Hitler, accompanied by King Victor Emmanuel and Signor Mussolini, will here receive the official welcome of the Governor of Rome. The procession will then begin its long journey to the Royal Palace by way of the Viale Aventino and the square of the Circus Maximus, where stands the obelisk recently brought from Axum and which is flanked by the majestic ruins of the Palatine. Continuing, Herr Hitler will move along the Via dei Trionfi and the Arch of Constantine, and pass betwen the Colosseum and the Temple of Venus and Rome, after turning into the Via dell'Impero, flanked by the arches of the Basilica of Maxentius, the Imperial Fora, the Capitoline Tower, Trajan's column, and ending at the monument to King Victor Emmanuel II.

He will then reach the Quirinal Palace by way of Piazza Venezia, where stands the famous palace of that name, the Duce's working headquarters.

Every yard of this route has been lavishly decorated. In the Via dei Trionfi, 54 vast marble columns have been erected; at the center of each column have been placed eight bronze arms, each holding a plate from which brilliant flames rise; above these project eight smaller bronze arms. In the Via dell'Impero are 48 massive tripods placed at 60 feet intervals; standing on a solid base they support three arms which in turn carry a bronze plate. Along the whole of the route there will be innumerable flares, torches, Roman tripods, candelabra, and reflectors.

Forest of Flags

All the other principal streets of Rome have also been hung for the occasion with a forest of flags of the nations, standards, banners of the various quarters of the city and festoons of myrtle and laurel.

The Führer will stay at the Quirinal, the Royal palace, once the summer residence of the pontiffs, and now the official residence of the King of Italy. He will be lodged in the apartment formerly occupied by Crown Prince Umberto. It has been sumptuously redecorated, the floors remade in colored marbles and the mural decorations restored.

Among the most important items of the heavy program of festivities arranged in honor of the Führer in Rome are gala dinners offered by the King and by Signor Mussolini, a reception at the Capitol given by the Governor of Rome, military pageants, and air and military exercises. With the object of demonstrating to the Führer the pitch of military efficiency reached by Fascist youths, the camp which is held annually in Rome has been fixed to coincide with this visit. Altogether 50,000 youths representing the 94 provinces of Italy and led by 2,500 officers are to be assembled at Centocelle on the outskirts of Rome, and part of the 14,000 tents they are to occupy are to be so aligned as to form the words "Duce" and "Führer."

The evolutions to be performed before Herr Hitler and the Duce by this mass of boys and youths is to include realistic exercises with machine guns, artillery, motorcycles and whippet tanks. A mounted detachment is to give a display of jumping, while the units which are undergoing flying instruction are to exhibit their skill in gliders which are to be towed by airplanes and under radio control from the ground.

The Italian air force is preparing to outdo the other services in the impressiveness of its display. Four thousand machines of the latest type are to be in the air at once, and of these 10 groups representing an air corps are to maneuver as a unit under radio control from the ground. The groups are to carry out mass raids on military and naval objectives which will show the high degree to which air-raid technique has been developed by the Italians as a result of experiences in Spain.

May Day Honored By Labor Parties Of Right and Left

By the Associated Press

Berlin—Germany's May Day celebrations of Hitler-directed accomplishments provided demonstrative prelude to the Führer's long-heralded visit with Mussolini.

In a Lustgarten speech Herr Hitler declared that scoffers at National Socialism were swinging to its point of view the world over in capital-labor relations.

A child labor measure, effective Jan. 1, was enacted.

Moscow—Red Russia proudly paraded her military might before Joseph Stalin and other Soviet chieftains in rain-swept Red Square to the echo of marching feet, rumbling caissons and trucks and wave upon wave of droning airplanes.

Prague—Czechoslovakia resounded to renewed clamoring of her German citizens for autonomy, on the one hand, and the pledge of Czechoslovaks to "fight to the last drop of blood" to retain liberty, on the other, in orderly demonstrations throughout the land.

Warsaw—Poland reported a fatality in street fighting at Kielce; 59 injured; and more than 100 arrested throughout the country in clashes.

Hendaye—Both Spanish insurgent and Government fighters quit hostilities for parades and celebrations.

London—Police curbed the combative urge of Fascists and Laborites in the May Day celebrations. Two hundred thousand listeners cheered speakers at a Hyde Park labor rally; thousands of Fascist British Union members marched briskly past their leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, on the other side of the city.

Paris—Labor masses marched solemnly in the rain in Paris, in the snow in some sections of the nation, in orderly contrast to stormy celebrations of past years; Premier Edouard Daladier worked on drafts of decrees for financial reconstruction of France.

Rio de Janeiro—President Vargas brightened the international Labor Day celebration in Brazil with a decree setting in motion machinery for establishing minimum wages for all workers.

Brussels — Twenty thousand marchers held aloft clenched fists and box-car lettered posters denouncing war, fascism, and anti-Semitism, and demanding armaments for Government Spain.

Stockholm — Foreign Minister Richard Sandler, in a May Day speech, pointed to the new Anglo-Irish agreement as an example of the superiority of negotiation over force in settling diplomatic differences.

Vienna—Nazi organizations celebrated in bright sunshine their first Hitler May Day in Austrian Germany.

New York Labor Marches

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Marching tens of thousands celebrated Labor's international holiday with a self-policed parade unmarred by disorder.

An estimated crowd of 1,000,000 witnessed the spectacle and its contrasting attraction, a giant motorcade "preview" of the New York World's Fair of 1939.

In the vanguard of the United May Day procession, with approximately 300,000 marchers, representing 180 trade unions in the line, a motorized float depicted the slaying of an overall-clad worker by a skeletonized figure wearing a Swastika-marked cap and holding a bayonet. On the float, a banner proclaimed:

"War and fascism—don't let it happen here."

Overhead, a squadron of the International Workers' Order Aviation Club flew in single-file formation, marking the first Labor air parade in New York.

A schism in the left-wing ranks of Labor led to a separate celebration by the Socialists, who rallied 2,500-strong in Madison Square on the East Side while the United paraders marched to Union Square, to hear speakers denounce war, fascism, the imprisonment of Tom Mooney and other favorite themes.

Eleven speakers, headed by Norman Thomas, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, urged a program of militant opposition to imperialistic war for support of workers' freedom in Spain.

May Day in Czechoslovakia Centers on Nationality Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 2—The nationality problem became the center of the picture in the May Day celebrations throughout Czechoslovakia owing to the international importance of the Sudeten German issue during the past few weeks.

Both Czechs and the Sudeten Germans in their yesterday's meetings emphasized their determination to stand for right and justice as they see the issues.

Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten German Party, marked the day by demanding a plebiscite to enable the 3,500,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia, the bulk of whom are affiliated with his pro-Nazi party, to express their preferences as to government.

The ban upon public meetings was generally lifted for yesterday. The Czech Parties, acting on the initiative of the Czech National Council, an agency embracing all parties and organizations and existing since pre-war days, celebrated unitedy in most districts.

The local mayors read a proclamation summoning all to unity in the defense of the inviolability and sovereignty of the State.

Defense of Democratic Freedom

Czech gymnastic and labor organizations also issued a joint statement in which they declared they were ready to defend the democratic freedom of the State and its independence, since "life without liberty is worse than death." The Communists alone of the Czech Parties were excluded from these celebrations.

May Day to the Sudeten Germans was the occasion for celebrating the recent union of all German Parties in Czechoslovakia (excepting the German Social Democrats) and for public support for a policy in line with the demands made by Herr Henlein in his Karlsbad speech last Sunday.

"Let the world see that the Sudeten Germans are one with Helein and his movement, the victory for which is near," were words in the Party communiqué issued last week summoning all members to support the party in yesterday's meetings.

Herr Henlein himself spoke at a number of meetings throughout the Sudeten German area, including those at Gablonz, Reichenberg, and Teplitz-Schönau. He emphasized once again in all these meetings the demands made at Karlsbad as the only possible basis for understanding, since these demands gave Sudeten Germans equality of status with the Czechs, which alone would satisfy himself and his followers.

Henlein Demands Equality

"The demands I set forth at Karlsbad" Herr Henlein declared at Gablonz, "are not maximum demands but such as I deem to be the only possible ones as a sufficient basis for solution of the nationality problem. These demands are backed by the determined will of the whole united Sudeten German people.

"Nobody has a right to interpret my Karlsbad proposals as a declaration of war unless such persons want war and not peace. Therefore I should not like to leave any uncertainty. Our aim is complete equality."

Continuing, he declared: "My eight demands in Karlsbad represent nothing other than what the Sudeten German people needs at the moment and must receive if it is to maintain its national, political, social, and cultural life. . . . We do not demand anything that infringes upon the soverignty and integrity of the Czech Republic, nothing that affects its vitality, nothing that does not harmonize with general rights of each nationality to self-determination.

All Foreign Credits Held by Germans Ordered Reported

BERLIN, May 2 (AP)—The Finance Ministry has issued an order that all foreign credits held by Germans or persons domiciled in Germany, not including Austria, must be reported to the Reichsbank by May 20.

The credits must be reported as they stood April 30. They include bank accounts, securities, loans, mortgages, insurances, and proceeds of inheritances.

The order expressly stated the details were needed merely for statistical purposes and were not intended to involve possible surrender of the credits.

Koch Starts Arctic Trip to Find Land Near Spitsbergen

COPENHAGEN, May 2 (AP)—Dr. Lauge Koch, the Danish explorer, departed by seaplane for Spitsbergen, a group of Norwegian Arctic islands, to start a polar expedition to determine whether firm land exists between Spitsbergen and North Greenland.

Dr. Koch, who has observed the area from the air, contends that from a geographical viewpoint there likely is land there because the northern and eastern Alp-chains would intersect between Spitsbergen and North Greenland.

Dr. Koch's uncle, Captain J. P. Koch, reported in 1907 he had sighted land. Members of another expedition in 1912 said they had seen it but only at a distance. Last winter Soviet explorers drifting down from the North Pole on an ice floe thought they sighted land through the Arctic darkness.

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All Foreign Credits Held by Germans Ordered Reported

BERLIN, May 2 (AP)—The Finance Ministry has issued an order that all foreign credits held by Germans or persons domiciled in Germany, not including Austria, must be reported to the Reichsbank by May 20.

The credits must be reported as they stood April 30. They include bank accounts, securities, loans, mortgages, insurances, and proceeds of inheritances.

The order expressly stated the details were needed merely for statistical purposes and were not intended to involve possible surrender of the credits.

Koch Starts Arctic Trip to Find Land Near Spitsbergen

COPENHAGEN, May 2 (AP)—Dr. Lauge Koch, the Danish explorer, departed by seaplane for Spitsbergen, a group of Norwegian Arctic islands, to start a polar expedition to determine whether firm land exists between Spitsbergen and North Greenland.

Dr. Koch, who has observed the area from the air, contends that from a geographical viewpoint there likely is land there because the northern and eastern Alp-chains would intersect between Spitsbergen and North Greenland.

Dr. Koch's uncle, Captain J. P. Koch, reported in 1907 he had sighted land. Members of another expedition in 1912 said they had seen it but only at a distance. Last winter Soviet explorers drifting down from the North Pole on an ice floe thought they sighted land through the Arctic darkness.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Crow Island

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time there was a young crow who wanted to see the world.

Often his mother warned him.

"A wise crow stays in his own cornfield," she would say, shaking her head and cawing dismally. But alas! the next time the sun shone bright and the wind blew fresh, there was the young crow flying higher and higher into the air, looking eagerly about him. One fall day he had flown very high indeed, and when he returned to his mother who was busy catching grasshoppers in the stubble, he was very out of breath.

"There," said his mother, "you look almost white! Crows aren't eagles, my son."

But the young crow paid little attention to her wisdom.

"Mother," he said, "when I was up there—so very, very high in the air, I saw hills and valleys, farms and streams and woods. All these things I knew about. But far off under the sky, I saw something that was flat and immense and glittered in the sunshine. And I didn't know what it was."

"That was what is called the sea," said his mother. "My father and mother went there once to collect fish along its shores. But they said it was a dangerous place and advised me to keep away. And I always have."

He Flew and Flew

But the young crow could not rest until he, too, had visited the sea. So he flew and he flew all day with the wind behind him, and when evening came he had reached the sea.

Oh, how wonderful he thought it. But he was still not satisfied.

"I will fly out over this sea," he said.

So next morning he flew and flew and a strong wind carried him along further and further until the shore was out of sight.

"I had better go back now," thought the young crow at last as his wings began to tire.

But when he turned about he found that he could not go back. The wind blew more and more strongly. He could not fly against it towards the land, and he grew very, very tired.

"Alas! if I had only obeyed my mother!" he thought.

He felt himself sinking nearer and nearer to the waves as his strength gave out. The waves no longer looked beautiful to him, but very wet.

Just as he had given up all hope, he saw something large and dark and round in the midst of the water.

With the last of his strength he flew towards it and lighted on it. It moved a little and a great voice said:

"Who's that on my back?"

"It's only a poor tired little crow that can't fly back to the shore," said the young crow, "Please have pity on me, and let me rest here."

"Of course, of course," said the whale kindly, and he was very careful after that to keep his back well out of the water, but this was rather tiring for him.

"Aren't you rested now?" he asked after awhile. But when the crow tried to fly, he found that the wind was blowing as hard as ever and returned hastily to the broad back of the whale.

"Maybe you could swim nearer shore?" asked the crow after several attempts.

The Island of Pebbles

"No, can't do that," said the whale. "Men. Harpoons. Can't do that."

And he swam for awhile in silence, blowing a meditative fountain of water from his blow hole now and then.

At last he had an idea.

"I know now," he said, and called all the fishes of the sea to him, and ordered each to bring a pebble from the bottom of the sea to a certain reef near by. When each of the fish had dropped its pebble, the reef had turned into an island.

"There," said the good whale, "that will be more comfortable for both of us."

The young crow thanked him with all his heart, and very gratefully flew onto the new island. A big cod brought him a little tree one day which he had found floating, and the crow planted it, glad to have something green on his island. Other fish came with clams and oysters in their mouths, for the whale had asked them to be very kind to the stranger.

So all winter long until the spring winds changed and he could fly home safely again, the young crow lived by himself on the island, and was very happy, too. In fact he liked it so much that he named it Crow Island, and that is the name which the fishes still call it, when they come to swim in the shadow of the tree which has grown so large in the salt air that it is now the largest tree in the world.

Powder on Her Nose

Through the garden trips Marjorie,
Pressing her nose, like a honey-bee,
Into each flower along the way;
Reaching up on her sandaled toes
To bury her face in a full-blown rose;
Breathing deep at a lily's brim,
Bending down the branches slim
Of white syringa's scented spray,
Sniffing the spicy breath of pinks;
From honey-suckle a drop she drinks,
Then backward skips—as sweet as they—
Along the fragrant violet rows,
With yellow powder on her nose.

ANNIE E. MOORE

"Please have pity on me," said the young crow—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Little Fellow Gives a Party

The Little Fellow was being lazy again. All he wanted to do was to amuse himself, and he quite forgot about keeping his tiny house clean, and his clothes mended, and his larder full.

"Why should I stay indoors when the sun is playing with the flowers?" he said to himself—and, as he didn't know, there was no answer.

The Little Fellow lived in the trunk of a crooked apple tree. It might have been the best home in the garden if he had looked after it properly, but he didn't. The result was that it got into a worse and worse muddle. Sometimes he couldn't put his clothes on because the tapes had burst, or the buttons had come off, or the elastic had given way; and sometimes he went hungry because he hadn't troubled to do any cooking.

"I wish I had a servant to wait on me," he would think. But he knew quite well that no servant would come without a wage, and he had no money at all—not even a Jenny Wren farthing.

Well, one day the Little Fellow thought he would have a party. The moon was at the full and the nightingales were singing, and he asked his friends to come at midnight and play games around the crooked apple tree.

He was so pleased at the thought of playing games that he quite forgot to make any arrangements for his guests, and on the evening before they were to come he found he had no cakes or anything to offer them, and all the buttons had fallen off his coat. He was so upset that he went into the garden to cry, and crawled through the hole of an upturned flower-pot so that no one should laugh at him.

The Enquiring Snail

"What's the matter with you?" asked a snail who was hiding in a shadow.

"Miserable," said the Little Fellow.

"What about?" asked the snail.

So the Little Fellow told him.

"Have you been lazy?" asked the snail.

"Oh, I suppose so," said the Little Fellow, trying to make his voice sound as if he didn't really care. And he began to crawl out of the flower-pot in order to get rid of the snail.

Just as he was nearing the hole, he heard voices outside, and recognized them as belonging to Dolly and Molly, the children whose parents owned the garden. Dolly and Molly didn't know anything about the Little Fellow because he always hid himself when he saw them. They looked so big to him that he thought they must be girl giants.

"What are you going to plant in your garden?" Dolly was saying.

"Bachelor's buttons," said Molly.

"Bachelor's buttons!" repeated the Little Fellow under his breath. "That is just what I am needing for my coat!" And he crept a little higher and cocked his ear.

"What are you going to plant?" asked Molly.

"Cherry pie!' said Dolly.

"Cherry pie! repeated the Little Fellow. "That is just what I am needing for my party!"

An Unexpected Setback

The two girl giants were stooping over their strips of garden but he couldn't see what they were doing because their backs were turned.

"There!" said Molly at last, standing up straight and rubbing the soil from her hands.

"Lovely!" said Dolly. "Mine look lovely too!" And they stood together for a moment admiring their work. Then, as it was getting dusk, they packed up their tools and went away.

"Now's my chance!" said the Little Fellow excitedly, and dragging himself through the hole, he slid down to the path.

But try as he would he couldn't find a single button or a single pie anywhere, only a lot of big red daisies in Molly's strip and a row of heliotrope flowers in Dolly's.

"Oh dear, dear, dear!" said the Little Fellow, beginning to cry again.

"What's the matter now?" asked the snail, who had silently crawled up to his side.

So the Little Fellow told him.

The snail laughed so much that he thought he would crack his shell.

"Bachelor's buttons and cherry pie!" he giggled. "You must be ignorant! Didn't you know that they are flowers?"

A Friend in Need

"What am I to do?" he moaned. "The sun has set and my party will begin very soon."

The snail, who was really a very kind old thing, stopped laughing and promised to do what he could.

"But remember this," he said. "You must never touch anything that belongs to Dolly and Molly."

"And now," he went on seriously, "I have a proposal to make. I may be slow, but I'm very sure, and I always keep a box of buttons handy in my sewing-room and a newly baked pie ready for emergencies in my larder. If you like to fetch them you can have them this time, but remember it must never occur again."

So the Little Fellow raced off to the snail's house, and by the time his guests arrived his coat was buttoned up from top to bottom, and a beautiful pie stood in the middle of his table.

He was so grateful to the snail that he invited him to join the party, but the snail said he preferred to lie in his bed when the moon was at the full and the nightingales were singing.

Dorothy Ann Lovell

Blossom and Her Shadow

Blossom had lost her shadow. All morning it had been caught to her shoes and wherever Blossom went the shadow went too. Sometimes it was tall and sometimes it was short, but always it was black. Sometimes

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

She Searched Under Chairs and Tables and Beds

it was behind her and sometimes it was in front of her but always it had been there. Now it was gone.

"Where can it have gone to?" Blossom asked. She looked up at the sky as if she would find it there but all she saw was clouds that hid the round, yellow sun. "I wonder," Blossom said aloud, "I wonder when it got away from me."

She sat down on an old gray rock and thought of all the places where she had been.

"It was with me when I came out of the candy shop," Blossom said aloud. "It was close to my heels. Now where did I go next? O yes, to Miss Nibble's and then I ran across the beach to the rocks and then I went to the toy shop and here I am!"

Blossom jumped up. "I'll go straight back to Miss Nibble's," she said, "the first of all."

Miss Nibble lived in a tiny house at the end of the lane. Miss Nibble liked to have little folks visit her and so she always left her door wide open. Blossom went in. "Please, Miss Nibble," she said, "did I leave my shadow here?"

"I haven't seen it," Miss Nibble answered, "but we'll look about." They searched under the chairs and tables and beds, even in the cupboard where shadows never get, but they couldn't find it.

"Well," Blossom said at last, "it seems I didn't leave it here." And thanking Miss Nibble she ran to the beach. The sand was hard and cold. Blossom followed the tracks her feet had made a little while ago and came to the brown rocks but no shadow.

"Perhaps," Blossom thought, "I lost it in a cave in the rocks." Up and down she climbed over the brown rocks, peeping into this cave and that—but still no shadow.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

She Watched Carefully All the Way

"I must have lost it in the toy shop," she said, and watching all the way, she ran back to Mr. Claus who kept the toy shop.

"Please, Mr. Claus," she said, "have you seen my shadow?"

Mr. Claus smiled. "Your shadow?" he said. Then to Blossom's surprise instead of searching under the chairs and tables he went to the window and began to search the sky.

"Whatever are you doing?" Blossom asked. "It couldn't have got up in the sky."

But Mr. Claus only kept on looking out of the window at the sky. At last he said, "Shall we go outside?"

"But," Blossom answered, "we haven't looked inside!"

"Come," Mr. Claus said. He caught Blossom by the hand and led her out to the grass before the toy shop door.

Blossom looked and there beside her was her shadow!

"O," she cried, "I've found it." She danced up and down and clapped her hands. "Do you think it was here all the time?"

Mr. Claus laughed. He was looking up at the sky again. Now the sun was shining bright. "No," he said, "because the clouds took it away."

"The clouds?" Blossom cried. "The clouds took my shadow?"

Mr. Claus nodded. "But see, they've given it back to you."

Blossom looked up at the sky. There was the round yellow sun and away off at the right of it the gray clouds were hurrying fast.

Blossom laughed.

"See them go," she said, "as if they thought I would chase them for taking my shadow away."

Mr. Claus shook a finger at her. "When you lose your shadow again," he said, "you'll know why."

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

There Beside Her She Saw—

A Playroom of Long Ago

What more delightful name could there be for a playroom than "Gurnett Chamber!" Especially because the biggest window looked out across Plymouth harbor to the Gurnett lighthouse—which in those days had twin lights—would this be a pleasant place to play.

It was just such a room that children in the Big House in Plymouth, Massachusetts, had for their own more than one hundred years ago. Many of their games and toys are still there, to be looked at and admired by children today.

One of the grandest toys is a big rockinghorse, covered with real horsehide, with a red leather saddle trimmed with brass tacks. So many boys have ridden this magnificent steed that his rockers are worn flat. Too large was he for the playroom when those children of long ago lived in it, so he was kept on the side porch in fine weather and in the woodshed when it rained. There are also a much smaller wooden horse, on wheels—a beautiful dapple gray with a long black tail—and carts and buggies that would make fine toys for any child today.

Jonathan's Sled

And there's a wooden sled painted green, with gold trim, and "Brother Jonathan" in big letters on the sides. Never could there have been an argument over the ownership of that sled. On its seat are the figures "1852." Christmas of that year was probably the time when the sled came to Jonathan. Such a heavy sled it is, though, that Jonathan must have been a strong boy to pull it up steep hills. Jonathan had also a queer little shovel made of wood to help clear snow from the paths in winter.

There are a number of dolls in the playroom—some of them have lived in the house since children first played in it, others have come to make their home there in more recent years. In those far-off days, little girls wore hoops under their dresses to spread them out in the fashion of the skirts their mothers wore. There were tiny hoops for dolls' dresses, too, and some of these hang against the wall of the clothes closet in the playroom.

A very complete tea set of white china with gold trimmings, six sterling silver teaspoons just three inches long and sugar tongs to match must have given little girls many busy hours when they washed up the dishes after a dolls' party.

"Punch With Care"

The cut-outs from the punches used by conductors on the old horse cars were the delight of small boys in those days. Some of these cut-outs, beautifully mounted by a child of 50 years ago, still hang on the wall of the room. There are designs of horses' heads, turtles, horseshoes, flowers, darts, keys, hearts, Maltese Crosses, Scotchmen, letters of the alphabet and hearts pierced with arrows. Children riding on the horse cars used to sing this rhyme:

"Punch, punch, punch with care,
Punch in the presence of the passenger!"

The last syllable of "passenger" was made to rhyme with "care."

When those children of long ago went to bed in that room, they could watch the flashing beams of the Gurnett lights until they fell asleep. But now the little room faces away from Plymouth harbor.

The change came about when a later generation of the family decided that they wanted the front of the Big House to look on the water. So men planned and worked and oxen pulled, while other men, women and children of Plymouth looked on with amazement, as the house was turned slowly until the playroom no longer looked toward the Gurnett.

But if you should go to Plymouth some day and visit the old Gurnett Chamber, in the house which is now called the Antiquarian House, you will still be able to see from one of its three windows a view across the bay to the Miles Standish Monument on Captain's Hill, in Duxbury.

The Little Plant Grew

A little plant lived beneath a large canopy of cobweb; a net that was covered with the brilliant and many colors of the plant's bright dreams. Such lovely dreams they were, colored in rainbow tints with fascinating combinations and gently merged tones.

The little plant loved these so much that she was afraid to break through her pretty net, lest she spoil it. So, for a long, long time she lived happily, with her net above her, reflecting her bright, promising dreams.

But one day, a tremendous wind blew upon it and tore the fairy web from over her. Then the little plant looked around her and saw for the first time, the world near by. She saw other plants, large and beautiful, with gay blossoms, baby buds or ripening fruits, and then she saw a little child coming towards her, and the little child knelt down and exclaimed:

"Oh, poor little plant; how pale and tender it looks, so frail and weak. Perhaps it has been asleep instead of growing, or else it has been hidden away from the sun. Yet what could have sheltered it? Never mind, it will grow now, but it will have to try hard to catch up with the others!"

And the little plant tried hard to grow, and the sun helped her, and soon she had wee little buds of her own. Delicate things which promised, even as the pretty web had done, but which soon fulfilled their promises with beautiful flowers, bright and soft. These things were her own; they belonged to her; they were the result of her labors, and the fruit which came after; lovely and perfect, was her reward.

Can You Catch Him?

There's a mouse
In my house—
A fat brown flurried one,
A really rather hurried one.
Before you can even wink,
He's slipped from beneath the sink—
He's on the porch! He's on the stair!
He's here!
No! he's there!

Now where,
In all my house,
Is that Mouse?

Oh, without a single care,
He's out in the garden a-taking of the air.

A. J. S.

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The Home Forum

Time to Go to The Swamp

THE first spring tree toad always reminds me of The Swamp. The swamp was not large, but it was cut up into little islands and lush marshy places where it was easy to slip and lose your rubbers. Fallen logs here and there were a help and also a hazard, because often they had rotted in unexpected places. The trees that were standing grew tall in the swamp and lent an eeriness to the place.

The swamp lay in a hollow diagonally opposite the house, conveniently near, and yet not to be frequented by a child. But there was always a sense of communication with it. As one drifted off to sleep, the "peepers" seemed to be talking it all over and sending messages—briskly, at first, and then in softer accents as the Sandman came close.

But oh, the thrill, when we heard their first April voices!

It was a signal! Tomorrow was the day. It was time to go to The Swamp!

♪ ♪ ♪

WAKING, WE KNOW the day is here! And it is sunshiny, of course. Yes, you must still wear your hat, even if it is spring. But, as give-and-take with the authorities, a compromise is effected. Bursting the chrysalis of your long winter coat, you emerge in a heavy sweater, buttoned to the throat. Who is to know, that under your pleated skirt you wear an extra flannel petticoat?

Now where is a glass jar? There are plenty down cellar. It is spring and so the winter stock of "put up" fruit is depleted. The empty jars gather dust on a shelf by the coalbin. Better take two. Here is an olive bottle. Just the thing!

Storm rubbers are selected from the hall closet "poke hole" under the stairs. Hat on, elastic snapped under chin, good-by to mother, and off we go, out the front door.

Down the steps; don't drop the jars! Hugging them tightly, we follow the walk out to the road. There comes the ragman and his bony horse down the hill. We shake an emphatic "no" to his raucous query and miss not an item piled in the back, under the cowbells swinging over his cart. We wait patiently for him to jangle leisurely past and make a beeline across in the sun.

♪ ♪ ♪

WE ARE DEFINITELY too warm about the knees, but that is something to be put up with and dismissed as unimportant.

Step carefully, now; the mud is very slippery just here. *Woops!* There you go. Grab a tree!

Oh, how lovely it is this morning. We pause a minute and survey the swamp with an appraising glance. It lies green and bronze and gold before us. There is a darning-needle! The shining pools of water are already bordered by tufts and clumps of stiff green grass. Here and there, chunky bits of skunk cabbages have already pushed through the mire; still tightly folded, green and red.

Put down the jars and run your fingers here against this piece of fresh green moss on the log. My, how soft it is! Stand on the stone; you won't fall in.

And over there, can it be, so early? Step carefully now. *Sqush, sqush!* Yes, it is! On the sunny side of the sheltered little island is a surprise patch of "spring-beauties." How pinky-white their petals are, how tender their slender green leaves! Gather a nice big bunch for mother.

The morning draws on as we play in the swamp. We have known it was lunch-time, long before the pin-factory whistle blows at noon. Where are the jars? It is not easy to bend, wearing all these clothes.

Now then, where is the best place? Right here, by the stone. Roll up your sweater sleeve as far as you can. Dip into the water with the olive bottle. Not a thing but water and weeds. Try the larger jar. Hurrah! One polliwog! But we want more than that. We want a lot; and, besides, one would be lonely. Pour him back and try again. This time there are three.

Don't mind, polliwogs; we'll bring you back to the swamp when you grow feet and lose your tails. Fill the olive bottle with weeds for food and we'll go home. Bring the "spring-beauties"; they've wilted, haven't they? But they'll come up in water, probably. Pull yourself up the little path. My, we are hungry! Over the road and up the steps. Take your rubbers off outside. Here we are, mother!

♪ ♪ ♪

THE MARSHY PLACES have long been filled in, against mosquitoes.

But each April, in memory, my tadpoles swim faithfully in their glass jar, symbolizing for a little girl the wonderment of spring, as she knew it, in the intimate mystery of a swamp.

J. B.

The Athenians Liked Early Morning

THE ancient Athenians were an early people; they liked the dewy freshness of the morning; they gave the first hours of the day to the market and to public affairs, and the rising sun often greeted the orators on the *bema*, and an audience on the terrace below. We had seen the Acropolis in almost every aspect, but I thought that one might perhaps catch more of its ancient spirit at sunrise than at any other hour.

It is four o'clock when my companion and I descend into the silent street and take our way to the ancient citadel by the shortest and steepest path. Dawn is just breaking in pink, and the half-moon is in the sky. The sleepy guard unbolts the gate and admits us, but does not care to follow; and we pass the Propylaea and have the whole field to ourselves. There is a great hush as we come into the silent presence of the gray Parthenon; the shades of night are still in its columns. We take our station on a broken pillar, so that we can enjoy a three-quarters view of the east front. As the light strengthens we have a pink sky for background to the temple, and the smooth bay of Phalerum is like a piece of the sky dropped down. Very gradually the light breaks on the Parthenon, and in its glowing awakening it is like a sentient thing, throwing shadows from its columns and kindling more and more; the lion gargoyles on the corners of the pediment have a life which we had not noticed before. There is now a pink tint on the fragments of columns lying at the side; there is a reddish hue on the plain about Piraeus; the strait of Salamis is green, but growing blue; Phalerum is taking an iridescent sheen; I can see, beyond the Gulf of Ægina, the distant height of Acro-Corinth.

The city is still in heavy shadow, even the Temple of Theseus does not relax from its sombreness. But the light mounts; it catches the top of the white columns of the Propylaea, it shines on the cornice of the Erechtheum, and creeps down in blushes upon the faces of the Caryatides. . . . We climb to the top of the western pediment for the wide sweep of view. The world has already got wind of day, and is putting off its nightcaps and opening its doors.—From "In the Levant," by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIGURE FROM A GREEK VASE (490-480 B. C.)

THE painter of this figure of Hera or Demeter is known as the Brygos Painter and is believed to have been a Thracian by birth. His figures are more often drawn in pronounced action.

It is interesting to observe how the Greek vase designer managed to achieve variety and vitality within the limited means at his disposal, for he had to work on a curved surface with one color, terra cotta against a black ground in this case, tracing his design in term of lines and dots. Variation is given by spacing of lines, by differing thickness and degree of dark and light. It is interesting to observe the shape of the eye and the profile. Everything is executed with utmost certitude and economy. The Greeks had a clear intellectual approach to artistic ideas; they had, as well, a flexible talent in imparting those ideas.

The border is an effective framework, in which the same ever-serving line is thickened and applied in geometric motives.

First and Fundamental Rules

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS known by many that Christian Science is demonstrated according to its divine Principle and rules, which must be understood. It is also known that the word "Principle" is used in Christian Science as a synonym for God, and that God is recognized also as Life, Truth, and Love; as Spirit, Mind, Soul. Most persons quickly admit that this concept of God is inspiring and comforting. And oftentimes, through this first illuminating thought of God, the seeker is healed of some distressing anxiety or disease.

One may not, however, clearly see what are the rules by which to demonstrate, with uniform assurance, the supremacy of Spirit, divine Principle. Referring to this subject, Mary Baker Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 147): "Our Master healed the sick, practised Christian healing, and taught the generalities of its divine Principle to his students; but he left no definite rule for demonstrating this Principle of healing and preventing disease. This rule remained to be discovered in Christian Science. A pure affection takes form in goodness, but Science alone reveals the divine Principle of goodness and demonstrates its rules."

This statement awakens a true interest in seeking for the directions which are set forth in the writings of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Many statements are found therein which refer to the fundamental rules of Science, or to one which applies in certain conditions. These rules all point to the fact that real being is harmonious. Applying them, as one understands them, lifts one's thinking into accord with the truth of spiritual perfection, and consequently brings harmony into one's present experience.

Because the sense of existence in matter is entirely opposed to real being, men need rules to guide them toward the realization of spiritual harmony. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy refers to the conflict between the material and the spiritual, and points to the first rule that must be accepted and applied. She says (p. 172): "Mental Science, and the five personal senses, are at war; and peace can only be declared on the side of immutable right,—the health, holiness, and immortality of man. To gain this scientific result, the first and fundamental rule of Science must be understood and adhered to; namely, the oft-repeated declaration in Scripture that God is good; hence, good is omnipotent and omnipresent."

This very plainly shows the problem which each one must eventually solve through the Science of Mind. Christ Jesus declared (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." But the personal senses are opposed to the harmony of spiritual being. Even in their pleasant aspects they cannot be relied upon. Their testimony both of pleasure and of pain in matter is to be consistently rejected as unreal, since, according to "the first and fundamental rule of Science," God is supreme, infinite good; and therefore all that is real is Spirit and spiritual.

This simple truth is applicable in every human condition or experience, and establishes harmony in proportion to one's fidelity in adhering to the spiritual fact. This fact gives one the true starting point for each day, and for dealing with all it will include of experience. Though the personal senses may testify to sorrow, discord, loss, suffering, here is "the first and fundamental rule," with which to rise above the mists of material sense into a realization of the fact that God is omnipotent and omnipresent good.

There are many rules to be learned, step by step, according to the need; for the Science of Mind requires the perfecting of character, the spiritualization of thought and desire, the steadfast exemplification of Christlike qualities, and ultimately, the overcoming of all belief in life as material. In referring to this mighty truth of one supreme God, Mrs. Eddy asks (Christian Science versus Pantheism, p. 9), "Is there a religion under the sun that hath demonstrated one God and the four first rules pertaining thereto?" And then she cites as these four rules the commandments which Christ Jesus reiterated from the Scriptures, and his divinely inspired admonition and promise: "'Thou shalt have no other gods before me;' 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' 'Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect;' 'Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.'"

It is owing to the love of God that these revelations of His goodness have been given to men, in the Scriptures and the teachings of Christian Science, through which to glorify Him in true living. The Principle and rules have been given to men, whereby each one may seek and find his true selfhood in divine Mind, and through spiritual fidelity bring into his human experience the influence of these divine facts of God's unchanging goodness and love, and of man's perfection and immortality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Pastel, in Green and White

NO DAY could bring me any lovelier sight
Than this enchanting day of still delight:
I see white dogwood fluttering down the lane;
White lilacs, waving heavy, scented plumes;
White iris, holding up its regal head;
White violets, bordering a narrow bed;
Spires, weighing down my garden-hedge—
Long slender sprays of white, like powdery snow—
And more exquisite than the dearest dream,
Pearly and white, wistaria blooms hang low.

I treasure all this beauty in my heart,
This day, in which my wondering eyes have seen
Nature's fine handiwork upon Spring's screen—
A young, green world, accented with pure white!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

ΠΡΩΤΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΘΕΜΕΛΙΩΔΕΙΣ ΚΑΝΟΝΕΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν στιλίδα

Πλεῖστοι γνωρίζουν ὅτι ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποδεικνύεται κατὰ τὴν θείαν της Ἀρχὴν καὶ τοὺς θείους της κανόνας, ποὺ πρέπει νὰ ἐννοηθοῦν. Εἶναι ἐπίσης γνωστὸν ὅτι ἡ λέξις "Ἀρχή" χρησιμοποιεῖται εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην ὡς συνώνυμον τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἀναγνωρίζεται ὡσαύτως ὡς Ζωή, Ἀλήθεια, καὶ Ἀγάπη· ὡς Πνεῦμα, Νοῦς, Ψυχή. Οἱ πλεῖστοι παραδέχονται ταχέως ὅτι ἡ τοιαύτη περὶ Θεοῦ ἀντίληψις ἐμπνέει καὶ παρηγορεῖ. Πολλάκις δὲ, διὰ τῆς πρώτης αὐτῆς διαφωτιστικῆς περὶ Θεοῦ σκέψεως, ὁ ἐρευνητὴς θεραπεύεται ἀπὸ κἄποιαν στενόχωρον ἀδημονίαν ἢ ἀσθένειαν.

Ἐνδέχεται ὅμως νὰ μὴ βλέπῃ κανεὶς καθαρὰ ποῖοι εἶναι οἱ κανόνες διὰ τῶν ὁποίων νὰ ἀποδεικνύῃ μὲ ὁμοίαν πάντοτε βεβαιότητα τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τοῦ Πνεύματος, τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς. Ἀναφερομένη εἰς τὸ θέμα τοῦτο, ἡ Mary Baker Eddy λέγει (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 147): "Ὁ Κύριός μας ἐθεράπευε τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, ἤσκει τὴν Χριστιανικὴν θεραπευτικὴν, καὶ ἐδίδαξε τὰς γενικὰς γραμμὰς τῆς θείας της Ἀρχῆς εἰς τοὺς μαθητάς του· ἀλλὰ δὲν ἄφησε κανένα ὡρισμένον κανόνα πρὸς ἀπόδειξιν τῆς Ἀρχῆς ταύτης τοῦ θεραπεύειν καὶ προλαμβάνειν τὴν ἀσθένειαν. Ὁ κανὼν οὗτος ἔμελλε νὰ ἀνακαλυφθῇ εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην. Μία ἀγνὴ στοργὴ λαμβάνει μορφὴν εἰς καλωσύνην, ἀλλὰ ἡ Ἐπιστήμη μόνη ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν θείαν Ἀρχὴν τῆς καλωσύνης καὶ ἀποδεικνύει τοὺς κανόνας της."

Ἡ ἔκθεσις αὐτὴ διεγείρει ἀληθὲς ἐνδιαφέρον πρὸς ἀναζήτησιν τῶν ὁδηγιῶν αἱ ὁποῖαι ἐκτίθενται εἰς τὰ συγγράμματα τῆς Ἀνακαλυπτρίας καὶ Ἱδρυτρίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Πολλὰ σημεῖα τῶν συγγραμμάτων τούτων ἀναφέρονται εἰς τοὺς θεμελιώδεις κανόνας τῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἢ εἰς ἕνα τοιοῦτον κανόνα ἐφαρμοζόμενον εἰς ὡρισμένας καταστάσεις. Ὅλοι αὐτοὶ οἱ κανόνες εἶναι δηλωτικοὶ τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ἡ πραγματικὴ ὕπαρξις εἶναι ἁρμονική. Ἡ ἐφαρμογή των, ἐφ'ὅσον κανεὶς τοὺς ἐννοεῖ ἐξυψώνει τὴν σκέψιν τοῦ ἐφαρμόζοντος εἰς συμφωνίαν πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς πνευματικῆς τελειότητος, καὶ συνεπῶς φέρει ἁρμονίαν εἰς τὴν τωρινήν του πεῖραν.

Ἐπειδὴ ἡ αἴσθησις τῆς ὑπάρξεως ἐν ὕλῃ εἶναι ἐντελῶς ἀντίθετος πρὸς τὴν πραγματικὴν ὕπαρξιν, οἱ ἄνθρωποι χρειάζονται κανόνας διὰ νὰ τοὺς ὁδηγοῦν πρὸς τὴν πραγματοποίησιν τῆς πνευματικῆς ἁρμονίας. Εἰς τὸ "Miscellaneous Writings" ('Ανάμικτα) ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὴν σύγκρουσιν μεταξὺ τοῦ ὑλικοῦ καὶ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ, καὶ δεικνύει τὸν πρῶτον κανόνα τὸν ὁποῖον πρέπει κανεὶς νὰ παραδεχθῇ καὶ νὰ ἐφαρμώσῃ. Λέγει (σ. 172): "'Η νοερὰ Ἐπιστήμη καὶ αἱ πέντε προσωπικαὶ αἰσθήσεις εἶναι ἐμπόλεμοι· δύναται δὲ νὰ συναφθῇ εἰρήνη μόνον ὅταν γίνουν δεκτοὶ οἱ ὅροι τοῦ ἀναλλοιώτου δικαίου,—ἡ ὑγεία, ἡ ἁγιότης, καὶ ἡ ἀθανασία τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Πρὸς ἐπίτευξιν τοῦ ἐπιστημονικοῦ τούτου ἀποτελέσματος πρέπει κανεὶς νὰ ἐννοήσῃ καὶ νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ τὸν πρῶτον καὶ θεμελιώδη κανόνα τῆς Ἐπιστήμης· ἤτοι, τὴν πλειστάκις ἐπαναλαμβανομένην διακήρυξιν τῶν Γραφῶν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι καλὸς· ὡς ἐκ τούτου, τὸ καλὸν εἶναι παντοδύναμον καὶ πανταχοῦ παρόν."

Τοῦτο δεικνύει σαφέστατα τὸ πρόβλημα τὸ ὁποῖον ἕκαστος πρέπει ἐν τέλει νὰ λύσῃ διὰ τῆς Ἐπιστήμης τοῦ Νοῦ. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς διεκήρυξεν ('Ιωάννης 6:63), "Τὸ πνεῦμα ἐστὶ τὸ ζωοποιοῦν, ἡ σὰρξ οὐκ ὠφελεῖ οὐδέν· τὰ ῥήματα ἃ ἐγὼ λαλῶ ὑμῖν, πνεῦμα ἐστιν καὶ ζωὴ ἐστιν." Αἱ προσωπικαὶ ὅμως αἰσθήσεις ἐναντιοῦνται εἰς τὴν ἁρμονίαν τῆς πνευματικῆς ὑπάρξεως. Ἀκόμη καὶ εἰς τὰς εὐχαρίστους των ἀπόψεις δὲν δύναταί τις νὰ στηριχθῇ ἐπ'αὐτῶν. Ἡ μαρτυρία των τόσον περὶ ἡδονῆς ὅσον καὶ περὶ πόνου ἐν ὕλῃ πρέπει νὰ ἀπορρίπτεται σταθερῶς ὡς μὴ πραγματική, ἀφοῦ, κατὰ "τὸν πρῶτον καὶ θεμελιώδη κανόνα τῆς Ἐπιστήμης," ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὑπέρτατον, ἄπειρον καλὸν· καὶ ἑπομένως πᾶν ὅ,τι εἶναι πραγματικὸν εἶναι Πνεῦμα καὶ πνευματικόν.

Αὐτὴ ἡ ἁπλῆ ἀλήθεια ἐφαρμόζεται εἰς πᾶσαν ἀνθρωπίνην κατάστασιν ἢ πεῖραν, καὶ ἐγκαθιστᾷ ἁρμονίαν, ἀναλόγως πρὸς τὴν πιστότητα μὲ τὴν ὁποίαν προσκολλᾶται κανεὶς εἰς τὸ πνευματικὸν γεγονός. Τὸ γεγονὸς τοῦτο δίδει τὸν ἀληθῆ τρόπον τοῦ νὰ ἀρχίζῃ τις τὴν ἡμέραν του καὶ νὰ ἀσχολῆται μὲ πᾶν ὅ,τι ἡ ἡμέρα θὰ φέρῃ εἰς τὴν πεῖραν του. Μολονότι ἐνδέχεται αἱ προσωπικαὶ αἰσθήσεις νὰ μαρτυροῦν περὶ λύπης, δυσαρμονίας, ζημίας, ὀδύνης, παρὼν εἶναι ὁ "πρῶτος καὶ θεμελιώδης κανών," μὲ τὸν ὁποῖον νὰ ὑψώθῃτε ὑπεράνω τῆς ὁμίχλης τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως πρὸς τὴν πραγματοποίησιν τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι παντοδύναμον καὶ πανταχοῦ παρὸν καλόν.

Ὑπάρχουν πολλοὶ κανόνες νὰ μάθῃ τις, βῆμα πρὸς βῆμα, ἀναλόγως τῆς ἀνάγκης· διότι ἡ Ἐπιστήμη τοῦ Νοῦ ἀπαιτεῖ τελειοποίησιν τοῦ χαρακτῆρος, πνευματοποίησιν τῆς σκέψεως καὶ τῆς ἐπιθυμίας, σταθερὸν παραδειγματισμὸν τῶν Χριστοειδῶν ἰδιοτήτων, καὶ ἐν τέλει, κατανίκησιν πάσης δοξασίας εἰς τὴν ζωὴν ὡς ὑλικήν. Ἀναφερομένη εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν ἰσχυρὰν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ ἑνὸς ὑπερτάτου Θεοῦ, ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἐρωτᾷ (Christian Science versus Pantheism, Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη κατὰ Πανθεϊσμοῦ, σ. 9), "'Υπάρχει καμμία θρησκεία ὑπὸ τὸν ἥλιον ἡ ὁποία νὰ ἔχῃ ἀποδείξῃ ἕνα Θεὸν καὶ τοὺς τέσσαρας πρώτους κανόνας τοὺς ἀνήκοντας εἰς Αὐτόν;" Καὶ κατόπιν παραθέτει ὡς τοὺς τέσσαρας αὐτοὺς κανόνας τὰς ἐντολὰς τὰς ὁποίας ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐπανέλαβεν ἀπὸ τὰς Γραφὰς, καὶ τὴν θείως ἐμπνευσμένην συμβουλὴν καὶ παραίνεσίν του: "'Οὐκ ἔσονταί σοι θεοὶ ἕτεροι πλὴν ἐμοῦ·' ''Αγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν·' 'Ἔσεσθε οὖν ὑμεῖς τέλειοι, ὥσπερ ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς τέλειος ἐστί·' 'πᾶς ὁ ζῶν καὶ πιστεύων εἰς ἐμὲ οὐ μὴ ἀποθάνῃ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.'"

'Οφείλεται εἰς τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ Θεοῦ τὸ ὅτι αἱ ἀποκαλύψεις αὐταὶ τῆς καλωσύνης Του ἐδόθησαν εἰς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, διὰ τῶν Γραφῶν καὶ τῶν διδασκαλιῶν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, διὰ τῶν ὁποίων νὰ Τὸν δοξάζουν μὲ τὸ νὰ ζοῦν ἀληθινά. Ἡ Ἀρχὴ καὶ οἱ κανόνες ἐδόθησαν εἰς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, διὰ νὰ δύναται δι'αὐτῶν ἕκαστος νὰ ζητῇ καὶ νὰ εὕρῃ τὸν ἀληθινόν του ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν, καὶ διὰ πνευματικῆς πιστότητος νὰ φέρῃ εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην του πεῖραν τὴν ἐπιρροὴν τῶν θείων τούτων γεγονότων τῆς ἀμεταβλήτου καλωσύνης καὶ ἀγάπης τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τῆς τελειότητος καὶ ἀθανασίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Weavers of Dreams

Someone first dreamed
this tapestry;
Its softly blended tones
A sum of artistry.

Someone first dreamed
this silver vase.
The charm of line,
Its slender grace,
Someone first dreamed.

With brush and palette;
Tender strains of melody;
With knitting needles
Swift as flying birds,
We all are weavers
of our dreams.

I must weave mine
with words.

HELEN HIXON

Between Huge Brass Clasps

AND in all our wanderings we had never before chanced upon a church which still obeyed the injunction of Queen Elizabeth to maintain a copy of the Bishop's *Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ* within its walls so that every parishioner and every wayfarer might, if so minded, read the sonorous and weighty words of her Bishop of Salisbury's justification of the Church of England and the Protestant religion. There are many copies in the churches still (we found one afterwards at Blewbury, as I have told); but, up to then, we had never examined one until we came to Durnford. . . .

Alas, the gentle readers who would willingly have spent a half an hour turning the leaves of the Apology discovered that it was not only chained to the desk but appeared to be hermetically sealed with huge brass clasps, and, having placed reverent hands upon its mighty wooden covers, we turned away. Then in the sunlit churchyard, the Lady of Durnford met us again and wished to know how we had fared. We told our disappointment.

"Oh," said she, "but it isn't locked!" and led us back and showed us the trick of the brass clasps, so that the yellow pages revealed themselves.

A wonderful copy—not, as I had thoughtlessly imagined, of the scholarly Latinity which John Jewel prepared in the forlorn hope of convincing the learned doctors at the Council of Trent, but of the translation into the English vernacular made by Anna, the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon. Of course! — What would the parishioners of Durnford or any other parish, even in the sixteenth century, have made of Jewel's church Latin?

The copy itself was wonderful. Time had a little discoloured the paper, but in texture it was as good as when made three hundred and sixty years ago. Whatever wear it received had torn it hardly at all. The typography was clear, the ink still black. I wonder how many of the handsomest books of the twentieth century will be as good as this in the twenty-fourth?—From "The Green Hills of England," by R. A. J. WALLING. (New York: Morrow.)

Victorian Vignette

THERE was no small excitement when we explored the house and garden, the stables and the orchards; but we soon came to the conclusion that we were well satisfied; and well contented we remained as long as Montacute was our home. It was one of those early Victorian houses with a slate roof, and sash windows, which seem to have been made for homely comfortable country life. Creepers grew up the walls, honeysuckle, jassamine, a Banksia rose with its yellow clusters, a monthly rose by the drawing-room window, clematis, purple and white, the little star-flowered Flammula, the scent of which filled the nursery in the month of August. . . .

Such was the house and garden where our youth was spent—the inner circle of our home life. But when I think of home it does not end here. I fancy myself looking out from the drawing-room window across a grass field in which grew some magnificent Wellingtonia fir trees, and away to the left there stands a ruined cottage surrounded by a clump of beech-trees through the bare branches of which in the winter mornings the red sun would rise; beyond lies the long straight west drive of Montacute House bordered on either side by a broad grass sward and fir trees of different kinds. Through gaps in these I can see the houses of the village, the Church tower, the Abbey Gateway which serves as a farmhouse, and behind them the tree-covered slopes; for the village lies half surrounded with wooded hills.—LITTLETON POWYS, in "The Joy of It." (London: Chapman & Hall.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1938 ☆☆ R

Hurley Viewed By Democratic Chiefs as Weak

Dever Seen as Brightest Prospect to Block Possible G. O. P. Victory

Situation Studied

Attorney General Under Pressure of Various Groups to Run

Up and Down Beacon Hill

While Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, is considering the possibility of successfully opposing Gov. Charles F. Hurley in the Democratic primaries, chief Democratic leaders, after a survey, have come to the conclusion that the Governor is now politically weaker than former Gov. James M. Curley at any time during the latter's Beacon Hill administration.

This finding was made by strong party Democrats who are not inseparably attached to any one faction of the party, but who made the survey to determine the necessity of drastic action to block a possible Republican victory in the gubernatorial fight next November.

These leaders have come to the conclusion that Governor Hurley, through patronage quarrels and his alienation of the Curley forces, has become a weight on the Democratic ticket, in fact so ponderous a weight that he is endangering the remainder of the ticket in the election. Some of these men even go so far as to predict that Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly can defeat the Governor in the primary.

Dever Appears Choice

The same trend testers believe that either Lieutenant Governor Kelly or Governor Hurley would be defeated by a strong Republican gubernatorial nominee. Therefore, they are hoping for the entrance of a powerful vote getter into the Democratic gubernatorial fray, and Mr. Dever appears to be the choice, although as yet he has shown no sign of deserting his announced plans to run for re-election.

Of course, Mr. Dever, like Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, has contended that he is certain of reelection. Therefore, he argues, why should he enter a contest in which some doubt enshrouds the outcome. His entire political future would be at stake in the gubernatorial contest. Defeat would mean political oblivion.

Watchful observers have witnessed several signs that point to the Attorney General holding to his original re-election plans. Not the least of these is the legislative progress of a bill to allow the Mayor of Boston to run for re-election. It is undestood that Mr. Dever has exerted undercover pressure in favor of the bill on the theory that it would remove Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as a 1940 candidate for the Democratic Governor's nomination. Mr. Dever has been aiming for Governor in 1940 and Mayor Tobin is now looming as a definite opposition threat.

Under Pressure

On the other hand, Mr. Dever has been under pressure from various groups who contend he is the only man who can prevent a Republican victory in 1938. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, it is reported, has already urged the Attorney General to make the run.

Next to Senator Walsh, Mr. Dever is the strongest vote-getter in the Massachusetts Democratic party. In 1936 he was re-elected by a vote of 915,800, while the Hurley total was 867,743.

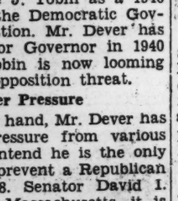
Meanwhile, as Mr. Dever is still considering his future, many political leaders, both Democratic and Republican, are amazed at the reported loss of strength of Governor Hurley. It was freely predicted that the Governor had suffered losses but few believed the toboggan had gathered such tremendous speed. Many persons still refuse to believe the low-ebb reports.

Yet, it is understood that Governor Hurley some time ago ordered three of his emissaries to sound out public opinion in the State in regard to his political strength. These men, it is reported, found conditions so anti-Hurley that they did not dare to tell the Governor. Instead, the report is circulated, they told the Governor conditions were even better than during the 1936 campaign.

Edgar M. Mills

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 50; slightly cooler late Tuesday evening; gentle to moderate northwest and northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday and in the north portion tonight.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Connecticut: Fair weather tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly northwest to north, fair tonight and Tuesday.

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Considerable cloudiness, temperatures mostly near normal, probably occasional showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	53	Minneapolis	62	62
Bermuda	70	76	New Orleans	70	68
Chicago	56	54	New York	60	54
Denver	52	48	Norfolk	60	54
Helena	38	38	Philadelphia	58	54
Kansas City	68	68	St. Louis	60	60
Los Angeles	54	54	S. Francisco	48	48
Miami	76	72	Washington	54	48

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 2.
B—Minimum May 1.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:42 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Tuesday, 1:57 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 3:14 p. m.

Attack on Wharf Rates Before Examiner Begins

In Boston Today

Pier Charges Held Obsolete

Branding the system of collecting and charging wharfage rates along the Boston waterfront as "a relic of horse-and-buggy days" Walter W. McCoubrey, traffic manager of the Boston Port Authority, today appeared before an examiner of the United States Maritime Commission in support of a movement to obtain uniform wharfage charges along the entire Harbor front.

"There is no valid reason for the continuation of these obsolete systems which include three entirely different methods on Boston piers," declared the Port expert, addressing Charles B. Gray, Federal Examiner. "Shippers have expressed their keen dissatisfaction with these rates which have kept business out of the Port and resulted in chaotic conditions unparalleled in the country."

Vigorous protests were reported from other parts of the seaboard from shippers who are charged anywhere from 25 cents to 40 cents a ton for wharfage rates, according to the piers that are open for their ships when they arrive.

The investigation resulted actually from protests launched against the 10 per cent increase in rates assessed by the three railroads serving Boston, on all cargo passing through their piers not handled by the railroads.

The action of the railroads served

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Truck Operators Demand Action

More than 200 truck operators today jammed into the hearing room of the State Public Works Department to support two large interstate truckers in complaints that unless the Federal Government does something to halt cut-throat competition in truck rates, they will be forced to go out of business.

Representing the Andrews and Pierce Transportation Company of Boston and Providence, Ernest W. Pierce told a special examiner appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, that his company sustained a net loss of $5,869.83 during 1937 because of the New England truck rate war which is beginning to assume serious proportions. The A. B. C. Transportation Company of New York and Worcester reported a $5,609 loss in 1937 "as the result of too low rates rather than insufficient tonnage."

The hearing was being held in connection with a petition of the New England Motor Rate Conference for the establishment of minimum trucking rates in New England. Paul Coyle sat in as examiner for the I. C. C. Truckers pointed out that the trend of losses was continuing to threaten the integrity of the industry during the first of 1938.

French Warship To Visit Boston

A French war vessel is to visit Boston May 9 when the French sloop of war Ville d'Ys comes to Charlestown Navy Yard to stay until May 30, it was announced today by the Port Authority.

This is the first foreign warship to come to the Port of Boston this year. An elaborate program is being prepared for the welcome, reception and entertainment of the officers and crew.

Lowell Mayor Accused by Union

Mayor Dewey G. Archambault, of Lowell, was accused today by the Textile Workers, Organizing Committee of "forcing through a wage cut of 18 per cent" upon the 400 to 500 employees of Hockmeyer Brothers in Lowell.

Asserting that Mayor Archambault has ambitions to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, the union, which is affiliated with the C. I. O., warned he would be opposed by "labor" as against the "best interests of working people." Mr. Archambault is a Republican.

The charges against him have been filed with the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board in Boston, according to an announcement from the Boston office of the T. W. O. C.

Mayor Archambault, the union asserted, took a poll of employees at Hockmeyer Brothers, a bleaching, dyeing and finishing plant, in the middle of March on the question of accepting the wage reduction. The poll required that each employee sign his name and each ballot was numbered.

The union denounced this as an "attempt to smash the union, and to lower the purchasing power of a substantial portion of Lowell's population."

Purchase of 'El' Stock Is Approved

Complete public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway moved a step nearer today when the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs reported favorably a bill calling for purchase of the outstanding common stock of the El at $65 a share.

Under the terms of the bill, the stock would be acquired by the Metropolitan District Commission and the cost assessed among the communities of the Metropolitan District. For the plan to become effective, it would have to be approved by 80 per cent of the stockholders within 60 days after passage of the bill.

The step previously had been endorsed by a small subcommittee of the group which voted today. Action of the full committee was announced as 8 to 6, although it was added, without further explanation, that "only one Senator went on record as a dissenter."

Suit Is Brought Against Reardon

Charging that he was out of work because of a remark he made on March 12, 1937 about Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, Henry Sullivan, former lecturer for the University Extension Division, today filed a $50,000 libel suit against James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, in the Suffolk Superior Court.

The Commissioner of Education along with other things, had stated that the remarks made by Mr. Sullivan were in no way expressive of the Department of Education. Mr. Sullivan referred to Mr. Conant as "a man of invincible ignorance" because of the Harvard's head's opposition to the Teacher's Oath Law.

In his suit, Mr. Sullivan pointed out that he had lost a job which he felt brought compensation commensurate with his education.

Textile Strike Over Pay Cut Held Unlikely

Strikes Occur in Several Mills, but Industry as Whole Is Quiet

Meetings Ahead

No immediate general strike was contemplated by union leaders in the woolen and worsted industry today, although an industry-wide pay cut, made effective this morning, created an obviously serious labor situation.

"This week will see primarily mass meetings of the workers and conferences between the union and the management," Frank J. Manning, Assistant Regional Director of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization, declared.

"I don't anticipate any big strikes in the next few days, although workers in several sections, such as Olneyville, R. I., have authorized their negotiating committee to call strikes, if necessary."

Manufacturers estimated there are about 85,000 workers in the industry, of whom about 40,000 are now employed. C. I. O. officials said there are about 150,000 in the industry, of whom more than 50,000 are organized.

Uniformity as Goal

"We will be guided by the wishes of the rank and file, as expressed at their mass meetings," said Mr. Manning, whose union is the largest in the industry. "We don't know how far they will want to go.

"We will presse for negotiations, however, and use the occasion to try to put some uniformity in the industry. Cuts are being made today at various percentages, ranging from 8 to as high as 33 1-3 per cent.

"The industry presents a picture of complete demoralization. Although the cuts are being made obviously in concert, the amounts vary so that we have no assurance that those now cutting around 10 per cent will not soon want to cut further to meet competition with those now cutting to 33 1-3 per cent.

"Although the manufacturers claim they will maintain prices in the face of wage cuts, I doubt if they will be able to control the market. Somebody will break loose and start a competitive war.

Ruinous Competition Seen

"If some stability isn't worked out for the industry, it certainly will be plagued with a lot of strikes, if not immediately, then soon.

"Wouldn't it have been so much better if the manufacturers had called the union into conference and explained the situation? We only want to know the facts. What we do would be based on the facts. If this had been done, a uniform policy could have been decided upon, and ruinous competition averted."

Evidence that some of the workers in Rhode Island will not take the cuts without protest came when about 500 employees in five commission dye houses and the dyeing division of a worsted mill at Woonsocket R. I., went on strike today in protest over the new wage cuts—in their case 12½ per cent.

These workers are members of the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket, headed by Joseph Schmetz. A tie-up of dye houses in that area ultimately would halt work in 32 worsted mills of Woonsocket, now employing about 4,000 workers.

Another strike reported today was that at Felters Mill, at Middlebury, Mass., makers of felt for hats, where 225 members of the T. W. O. C. struck in protest against a 10 per cent cut. At Webster, Mass., the Stevens Mill reopened after a four-months shutdown, with 600 of its employees returning to work with a 12½ per cent pay cut.

Confirmation of statements, published last Friday in The Christian Science Monitor that the woolen wage cuts would not mean corresponding cuts in prices, came today from Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who predicted the trend of prices actually would be upward.

Tradition Says She Will Be First Class Bride

Wide World

Miss Lucile Johnson — **Miss Mary Ganoe**

President of the Senior Class at Wellesley College Presents Bridal Wreath to Winner of Annual Hoop-Rolling Contest. According to Class Tradition, Winner of This Contest Will Be the First Member of Her Class to Be Married. Background Shows Wellesley Seniors Rolling Their Hoops in the Colorful Event

'Hoops, M'Dear!' Wellesley Senior Sets Lively Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 2—"Hoops, m'dear!"

Mary Ganoe, charming Wellesley senior from Fort Screven, Ga., today ran the quarter-mile in 69 seconds, rolling a hoop all the way and failing Glenn Cunningham's mark by only seven seconds!

At least, so said the official timekeeper.

There are mitigating circumstances which the captious perhaps would insist be taken into account. The fact that Glenn doesn't wear a cap and gown or have a hoop to pace him may slow down the Kansas boy a bit. Some might also consider an advantage—even an unfair advantage—the fact that the winner of this morning's race at Wellesley is by tradition to be the first bride of the graduating class. Too, the timekeeper was new at her job, she had no stopwatch and—officials add—she might have become just the least bit flustered.

Might Have Been More

But they are not letting Wellesley or Miss Ganoe down. She is a member of the varsity hockey and basketball teams and "the best athlete at Wellesley." So the time might very well have been 69 seconds, Glenn Cunningham or no Glenn Cunningham. And then again, it might have been a minute and 69 seconds.

Be that as it may, Miss Ganoe led the field of 400, crossed the line 20 yards ahead of her nearest rival and won the event for 1938.

Out Before Dawn

"I'm not even engaged," she smilingly assured reporters. Just the same Wellesley's Babe Didrikson was at the starting line long before daybreak in order to be in the first row. At that, some classmates were there before her. The winner, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William A. Ganoe, was awarded the bridal bouquet which constitutes the laurels for this particular victory. Second place went to Elizabeth Wheeler of Concord, N. H.

The course was lined on either side with other Wellesley students, dressed in white. Each participant, clad in academic gown pinned knee-high and wearing her mortar board hat tied down firmly by a bandanna kerchief, was attended by a sophomore who acted as trainer, coach, valet and second.

Immediately after the race, the student body of some 1,500 girls attended May Day chapel services, which preceded an entertainment by the sophomores on Tower Hill. Using colored cards, the massed sophomore class formed the numerals 1938, a Phi Beta Kappa Key, a man and a gavel.

Check Your Auto; State Drive Opens

Check your automobile equipment before June 1, was the warning issued today by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as the semi-annual car sticker drive opened this morning.

After this week the Registrar will dispatch his 50 inspectors out on the highways to check the cars and take registrations away from motorists still driving with poor brakes. If the brakes are in fairly good condition, motorists will be permitted to have them serviced at one of the 2,600 authorized stations throughout the State.

After May 31, cars without stickers will be held up and drivers deprived of their operating privileges, Mr. Goodwin said.

Washburn Leaves For Survey Atop Icy Alaskan Peak

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 2 (AP)—For two hours work at the peak of a 13,250-foot mountain, Bradford Washburn, Jr., youthful-appearing Harvard geographer and explorer, left yesterday to spend the next two months on the icy slopes of an Alaskan mountain range.

The two hours will be spent atop Mount St. Agnes, making maps, taking ranges with surveying instruments, and photographs of the surrounding terrain with a panoramic camera which requires only three exposures to encompass the 360 degrees of horizon.

The remainder of the two months, Mr. Washburn said, will be spent in reaching the peak, and equally as important to the explorers, making their way back to the civilization of Valdez.

Boss's Sentence Threatens Jobs; Workers Object

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, Mass., May 2—Fearing that the factory where they work will be closed down, 400 employees of the Freundlich toy factory plan to ask President Roosevelt to pardon their employer, Ralph A. Freundlich of New York, so he won't have to go to jail.

Six months ago, Mr. Freundlich was found guilty in the Federal Courts of infringing the patent laws and falsifying books, as a result of which he was fined $1,000 and sentenced to three months imprisonment. Since that time, the prison term has been staved off by successive appeals. With May 8 set as a date for beginning the term, there is a possibility of a further delay.

What has stirred the employees and townspeople is the possibility that the factory may close down if the manufacturer goes to jail. At a meeting of the doll and toy workers local of the C. I. O. last night, two employees were named to accompany Sam Sandberg of Boston, the union organizer, to Washington in an effort to see the President.

That the plant would have to close down if its president took an enforced vacation of three months is not at all clear, however. Nat Trepner, plant manager, said this morning that he didn't know whether it would be necessary to close or not. That matter will have to be decided by Mr. Freundlich himself, he said.

Incidentally, the manufacturer, while free on bail, was not in Clinton today. Plant officials were seeking to reach him in New York.

Edward C. Goodwin, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, reached by telephone at Leominster today, said, "The Board is anxious to do anything it can to help keep the factory going." Asked if he or the Board has any specific plans in this regard, Mr. Goodwin said leadership in this matter was being left up to plant officials.

Tobin's Budget Of $42,000,000 Before Council

Fin. Com. Says It Gives 'Satisfactory Picture' of Mayor's Intentions

Not 'Ideal' Budget

Tobin Praised for Efforts to Reduce Expenses of City and County

BULLETIN

After a hasty conference by the Committee on Appropriations the City Council suddenly changed its plans and placed Mayor Tobin's budget on the calendar to come up for a vote late this afternoon. Previously it was planned to vote on the budget Wednesday.

The Committee, which has studied the budget during the past week, made no deduction but submitted the budget for the approval by the full Council as drafted by the Mayor. Most councilors predicted it would be passed at once.

Because the Assessing Department ran short of funds and 130 of its employees were not paid on schedule on Saturday, the Committee felt obliged to ask for the budget passage today.

Advised by the Boston Finance Commission today that Mayor Tobin's $42,000,000 city and county maintenance budget is a "satisfactory picture of the Administration's intentions" but is not what is recognized by budgetary authorities as an "ideal" budget, the City Council at a special meeting Wednesday afternoon will prepare to approve the budget substantially as submitted by the Mayor.

Coinciding with the Finance Commission's report came a warning by City Auditor Charles J. Fox today that unless the Council approves the budget on Wednesday and the Mayor signs it on Thursday, about 3,000 city employees will not be paid this week.

Under the law, city departments are allowed to spend one third of the previous year's expenditures until the budget is put into effect. One third of the fiscal year has now elapsed and departments including the entire fire department, law and street departments, certain divisions of the counties, and Mayor Tobin's own office have expended all that the law allows.

No Pay-Roll Lapse Expected

Therefore passage of the budget is essential on Wednesday if employees of these departments are to be paid on Friday.

The Commission praised the Mayor for reducing city and county operating costs in the budget to a minimum while still maintaining present city services. However, it carefully pointed out that since the City for years has been unable to raise sufficient funds by tax levy to pay for these services, plus other mandatory charges, the city "cannot afford all public services now rendered."

That Mayor Tobin has already taken necessary steps to reduce some services and consolidate overlapping departmental functions by appointing a special assistant to institute changes in departmental functions, some of which have been suggested in the past by the Finance Commission, is pointed out to the Council.

This agency is Mayor Tobin's Municipal Survey Committee directed by Maj. Richard Whitcomb. It has been active for three months, striving to improve the business methods of many city departments and the Mayor expects Mr. Whitcomb, who enjoys Mr. Tobin's fullest support, to make many important and practical changes that will reflect to Boston's profit, perhaps as soon as midsummer.

The Finance Commission, which has been criticized frequently in the past four years as a tool of certain politicians, takes care to advise the Council that:

"It is the opinion of the present Finance Commission that the constant watchfulness for many years of the Commission and private organizations (Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Boston Municipal Research Bureau in particular) similarly interested . . . have brought about the situation that city departments are now almost at rock bottom in so far as the cost of present methods is concerned."

Misses Policy on Borrowing

The Commission's chief criticism of the budget is that it does not disclose the Mayor's entire financial program. The budget fails to disclose the Administration's intention with respect to borrowing, either for current expenditures or capital impovements, the Council is told.

Allowances are made by the Commission in its report that Mayor Tobin has stated through newspapers that he is opposed to capital outlays and that he intends to borrow as little as possible for current maintenance. Nevertheless, advises the commission, these statements are not "officially on record and . . . this appropriation order is not what is recognized by budgetary authorities as an ideal budget."

Mild criticism was also made of that part of the budget which provides for personnel cost. In the past it has been the custom to appropriate pay-roll costs by individual items. This year the appropriation for department pay rolls is by lump sum. On this feature the report said:

"The Finance Commission has some sympathy for abandonment for this feature this year because undoubtedly the end justified the means and the end was, as above stated, to obtain the last possible cut in an emergency situation. The Commission deplores abandonment, however, as a permanent policy."

Maine Governor's Council: Should It Be Kept or Revised?

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 2 — The Governor's Executive Council, long a subject of controversy, is again under fire, this time from a divided opposition comprising those who would abolish it outright and those who would revamp the method by which its seven members are selected. The Council, a creation of the State Constitution, provides a seven-man board "to advise the Governor in the Executive part of the Government."

In general the opposition seems to believe the Council has overstepped its authority and the purposes for which it was created. Maine Democrats felt sufficiently aroused over the matter to include in their platform recommendations that it either be abolished or its members, now chosen by legislators in the seven districts, be chosen by popular election. Particularly favored, according to reports, by those who frown upon the present setup is a plan which would substitute for the Council an advisory board made up of the heads of the various important State departments.

Proponents of this plan believe none could be better situated to advise the Chief Executive than the heads of the departments, themselves. As is readily seen the plan calls for creation of a "cabinet" modeled somewhat on the lines of the Federal Government. Advocates of the plan further argue it would eliminate an annual expenditure of some $40,000 for salaries and expenses paid councilors under the present plan.

Some of the attacks upon the Council have been sharp. State Senator Roy L. Fernald long has branded it a "fifth wheel" in State Government and pointed to the abolition of similar administrative units in other States. Former Governor Brann, an advocate of the "cabinet" plan has charged the Council with usurping powers never intended for it. "It is costing $40,000 a year to see that patronage is dispensed," he is quoted as saying. The Council frequently has been accused of playing a part in allotting State jobs, and its alleged activities were scored by advocates of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Recession Cost New England 243,000 Jobs in Three Months

New Englanders in Washington

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The recession, between March and December, 1937, cost the jobs of 243,000 New Englanders who were covered by provisions of the Social Security Act.

Figures made public by the Social Security Board showed Massachusetts was the greatest sufferer in that period losing 117,000 jobs among those within the provisions of the Act.

No estimate of the loss of jobs of persons not covered by the Act was available.

The number of persons employed in Massachusetts in March who were covered by the Act was 714,000, in December, 831,000.

Connecticut lost 41,000 jobs, employment class dropping from 398,000 to 357,000; Rhode Island lost 35,000, from 181,000 to 146,000; Maine lost 220,00, from 115,000 to 93,000; New Hampshire lost 15,000, from 97,000 to 82,000, and Vermont lost 13,000 from 55,000 to 42,000.

Massachusetts Democrats expect the nomination of J. Henry Goguen, Leominster, Mass., as Collector of Internal Revenue in Massachusetts to be sent to the Senate within a few days.

They said Treasury officials were completing a routine investigation which precedes all nomination.

In the opinion of Massachusetts' woman representative, Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell Republican, there will not be a woman President for at least two generations, but there's a possibility of having a woman Vice-President before that she said.

Mrs. Rogers named Dorothy Thompson, Norma Shearer, May Sutton Bundy, and Amelia Earhart as "the four women who have done most to influence feminine manners and thinking in America in the past few years."

Government officials notified Representative Rogers they have purchased a total of 130,839,995 yards of cotton textiles for the Works Progress Administration, of which 17.9 per cent was accepted from New England and other Northern mills and finishing plants.

They said the official production of the northern section was 14.4 per cent of the entire country's production.

Mrs. Rogers urged increased purchases in New England asserting "our mills are working at a handicap due to the wage differential in favor of the South."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Clinton, in First Congregational Church, Clinton, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"I Married an Angel," a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy. With Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Lady at Large," comedy by Phil Goodman. Featuring Margot Grahame and James Rennie. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Hub—

Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Mountain Music," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Burns. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Radio Programs—Page 10

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Test Pilot." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"Jezebel," featuring Bette Davis, Henry Fonda and George Brent. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:20, 9:25. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:20, 9:30. Also "He Couldn't Say No." Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:25.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Perfect Specimen," featuring Errol Flynn and Joan Blondell. Also "No Man of Her Own," featuring Clark Gable and Carole Lombard. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre. 2, 5:07, 8:14. Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," starring Shirley Temple. 3:46, 6:53, 10:04.

South Station Theater—
"What Price Safety—Exposing the Building Racket," "Chile, Land of Charm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Exeter—
"Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre and Keye Luke. 2:05, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

University—
Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy in "Mannequin." 3, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Bringing Up Baby," starring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

Tremont—
"Dinner at Eight," with Marie Dressler. Also Paul Muni in "Bordertown." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village—
"Goldwyn Follies," with the Ritz Brothers, Adolphe Menjou and Charlie McCarthy. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly. 4, 7:40.

Boston—
"Everybody's Doing It," featuring Sally Eilers and Preston Foster. 10 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:25, 9:50. Stage: Mae West with her own stage show. Moore & Revel, Jack Powell, Juanita and her champions.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," with English subtitles. 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:25. "Mickey Mouse." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Carole Lombard in "Fools for Scandal." Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7, 10:10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Prison Nurse," with Henry Wilcoxon. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:45. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:30, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
"College Swing," with Burns & Allen, Martha Raye, Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable and Ben Blue. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. Also Loretta Young and Richard Greene in "Four Men and a Prayer." 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," starring Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," with Peter Lorre. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Walter Huston and James Stewart in "Of Human Hearts." Also "How to Vote," with Robert Benchley. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Keith Memorial—
Irene Dunne in "Joy of Living." 10:45 a. m., 1:36, 4:29, 7:22, 10:08. Stage Show: Starlight Parade featuring Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey, Nicholas Brothers, the Kraddocks, Don Cummings and Four Ortons.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Other Events

Boston Gardens—
Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus. Daily at 2 and 8. (Six days only.)

Hotel Lenox—
Agency executives and counselors of various New England summer camps are having a meeting at which the general topic will be, "Why Run a Camp?" 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will conduct a guidance tour on Greek Art. 11.

And Now Swing Music Comes to Symphony Hall

The Arts in Boston

About 2600 persons gave a concert of swing music in Symphony Hall last night. Benny Goodman and his orchestra were on the platform. They indicated the rhythms, and played their instruments, but the audience gave the show. The young people who filled the hall tapped their feet, beat time with their programs, swayed in their seats, bobbed their heads and shouted. One young man in the first balcony practically stole the show.

A few persons full of years and dignity sat stiffly, looking a little frightened, amid the uproar. Perhaps not without reason, for there is something elemental about the celebration of these rites. It recalls a lot of things—"The Emperor Jones," an old-time camp meeting, the Holy Rollers. The rhythms seem to induce a sort of hysteria in the addicts. But the addicts (jitterbugs, we understand they are called) are very young. No doubt in time they will come to realize that swing music is really a monotonous product which exercises a purely physical appeal.

There is a pleasant informality about the proceedings. Mr. Goodman wastes less time on acknowledging applause than even Mr. Stokowski. He couldn't take much time for this amenity, anyhow, because the applause—which includes cheers—is not timed to the pauses in the music. It bursts out during the playing of favored soloists, and even when they rise to begin an anticipated passage. The band pays no attention; the players seem to understand that they are only assisting in the self-expression of the audience.

Mr. Goodman won our sympathy in advance by not announcing that he would offer the first purely American music, and by not inviting the critics to lunch. Paul Whiteman did both those things some years ago, and then played—jazz. Mr. Goodman plays swing, which is an aggravated case of jazz, but he doesn't try to convince us that it is important as music.

Margot Grahame and James Rennie
In "Lady at Large," Opening Tonight at the Plymouth Theater

On the other hand, a great deal of explanatory literature has been written about the music he produces. The program notes last night sounded very learned. It seems there is a history of this kind of music, and a gallery of names, unfamiliar to us, which appear to be famous.

So far as the performers are concerned, they deserve praise for their skill, if not for their musicianly sensibility. Lips, tongues and fingers are highly trained, or highly susceptible to the production of rapid passages of sound. Mr. Goodman specializes in a high register of the clarinet. In some trios in which he took part, Teddy Wilson displayed a facility for playing runs on the piano, and Lionel Hampton was virtuosic with the drums, although one felt that the efforts he exerted were in disproportion to the results obtained—but no doubt the motions are a treasured part of the performance.

The chief difference between jazz and swing, musically, appears to be that swing has somewhat more complicated rhythms, although of course these rhythms are actually simple and monotonous applications of syncopation. It is said by those informed in these matters that the essence of swing is in the playing, which consists of improvisation. This may be true, but it seemed last night that everybody knew pretty well what everybody else was going to do; if there was anything unpremeditated it was apparently the moment of shifting from one rhythm to another, which was indicated by Mr. Goodman. But as a beginner, we may easily be wrong about this.

L. A. S.

Boston Art Club Show

Painting and sculpture by members of the Boston Art Club are shown in the annual members' exhibition. In nearly a dozen dozen exhibits we may gain some idea of the characteristics of the club membership. The large number of works gives a rather crowded appearance to the gallery. It takes a special effort to isolate each picture and see it in its own terms.

There is the customary good measure of personal portraits. Too many are done in a casual or superficial way, few have the thought and development of "Mrs. Searing," by Greta Allen. The landscapes show bolder technique, more ranging color schemes and on the whole they provide the most interesting phase of this exhibition.

The water color group contains interesting contributions, done in free and craftsmanly fashion.

Nagesh Yawalkar

At Doll and Richards there is an exhibition of oils and water colors by the Hindu artist, Nagesh Yawalkar.

We are told that this painter attempts to reflect and interpret the past heritage of India and also its present trends. He has studied Western art, and judging from his pictures has tried to blend eastern and western concepts of style. Whoever is acquainted with Indian art will be disheartened by this mixture, which seems to lack the strong qualities of the Indian tradition and fail to be enforced by western factors. The explanation lies, we think, in the artist's failure to select the more cogent traits of European style. He seems to have acknowledged what is most photographic and weakest Nagesh Yawalkar seemed best when he was most Indian, holding to the decorative pattern, the pale colors and the least amount of shading.

The exhibition is interesting from an illustrational viewpoint for it discloses a world and a people strange to us.

D. A.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER—2nd WEEK
CLARK GABLE - MYRNA LOY - SPENCER TRACY
in "TEST PILOT"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Joan Crawford—Spencer Tracy
"MANNEQUIN"
Katherine Hepburn—Cary Grant
"BRINGING UP BABY"
Wed. Review
"RUGGLES OF RED GAP"
"HISTORY IS MADE AT NIGHT"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues., Wed., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Walter Huston—James Stewart
"OF HUMAN HEARTS"
New MARCH OF TIME
Robert Benchley—"How to Vote"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family.
BILTMORE
W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

NOW AT POPULAR PRICES!
'IN OLD CHICAGO'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ to 2 P.M. Any Seat
ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

BOSTON GARDEN—6 DAYS ONLY
TWICE DAILY Beginning
TODAY at 2 P.M.
Performances 2 & 8—Doors Open 1 & 7
RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
10,000 MARVELS including GARGANTUA THE GREAT, Largest Gorilla in Captivity
"NEPAL", Magnificent New Spectacle
Bring 'Em Back Alive FRANK BUCK
TERRELL JACOBS, The Lion King and Unprecedented Host of Circus Champions
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3, Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c incl. Tax
Tickets at BOSTON GARDEN & FILENE'S

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

merit system which the State recently put into operation.

PWA Funds Beg

Even should the PWA allocate $258,255 to Maine for the construction of an addition to the Statehouse as indicated by recent grants approved at Washington, it is not likely the State could avail itself of the grant. When word of the approval reached them this week, Maine officials said the State has no available funds to match the proposed grant, the proceeds of a bond issue for building purposes having been spent on other buildings.

An addition to the Statehouse, proposed three years ago when a $2,000,000 bond issue for building purposes was approved, is sorely needed. The Statehouse is lacking in office space. Some departments have set up offices in other buildings as their work increased particularly as alphabet agencies increased. The proposed addition would have housed the museum, a library, and additional offices, permitting the remodeling of the present museum space for offices.

Pensions or Politics?

Former Gov. Louis J. Brann, Democratic nominee for a third term, should be careful when he talks pensions. At least, according to George E. Hill (R), Speaker of the Maine House, who, this week, took to task some of Mr. Brann's statements on old-age pensions.

Mr. Brann, who said he wants his pension system based on need, is critical of the present system alleging only a third of the deserving are getting benefits. Speaker Hill charged the record would show an average of 2,380 a month received pensions for eight months in the last Brann administration while 7,000 a month now get aid, and the number is increasing 2,000 a month.

Meanwhile, Maine Democrats smile as Senator Fernald, campaigning for the G. O. P. nomination, continues to attack Governor Barrows unsparingly. This week Mr. Fernald evoked no reply from the Governor when he demanded to know why an order passed at the special legislative session asking that an analysis of the State's financial condition be published at the direction of the Governor and Council had not been complied with.

Mr. Brann, this week, bid for the support of Maine Townsendites by informing them that his first act, should he be elected Governor, would be to ask the Legislature to memorialize Congress to act immediately on the Townsend bill. He said he is in full accord with the humanitarian aspects of the movement.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Drawings by Thomas Rowlandson. Through May 15. Also Egyptian objects.
Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.
Doll and Richards—Exhibition of paintings and water colors by Nagesh Yawalkar. Through May 7.
Boston Public Library—Travel posters lent through the courtesy of Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, Inc. Through May 29. Also paintings by Eben F. Comins. Through May 7.
Castano Galleries—Exhibition of Heeramaneck collection of ancient sculptures, paintings, bronzes, textiles and jades from India and Persia. Seventh Century B. A. to Eighteenth Century A. D. Through May 7.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5; except Sundays and legal holidays. "The Horse: Its Significance in Art," by Museum Work and Problems Course. Also a survey of Museum Development in Prints and Photographs. To May 20.
Boston Conservatory of Music—Exhibition of landscape paintings and other subjects by Alexis Arapoff. Through May 12. 26 The Fenway.
Jordan Marsh Galleries—Ninth Annual exhibition of Contemporary New England paintings. Through May 14.
Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of sculpture by Chana Orloff. Through May 7.
Yamanaka & Co.—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the 17th and 16th centuries.
New Gallery—Exhibition of contemporary modern paintings by 15 artists. Through May 6.
Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibition by members. Opens May 4.
Boston Athenaeum—Historical survey of the Art of Reproducing Paintings in Color.
Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of drawings and paintings.
Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings and prints by Gretchen Cook. Through May 13.
Boston Art Club—Annual Members' Show. Through May 7.
Boston City Club—Exhibition of etchings by John Robins. Through May 13.
Boston Architectural Club—Exhibition of works of Theodore Lux. Sponsored by Dr. Walter Gropius of Harvard. Through May 3.
Vose Galleries—Portraits by Eben F. Comins. May 7.
Grace Horne Galleries—Opening May 4, Annual Society of Independent Artists' Show. Wednesday May 4, auction of Paintings for Society's Purchase Fund. 9 p. m.
Goodspeed's—Exhibit from Audubon's Original Elephant folio.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Short-Wave Programs

For Tuesday, May 3

Tokyo—7 p. m.—Musical Selections. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80 meg.
Moscow—8 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.
London—8:10 p. m.—Opening of the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow, Scotland, by His Majesty the King, recording. GSF, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Solo Concerts. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Tuesday Symphonies. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.
Boston—8:30 p. m.—"What About Your Garden? W1XAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.
Prague—9 p. m.—Folk Songs; Brass Band; OLR4A, 25.3 m., 11.83 meg.; OLR3A, 19.7 m., 15.23 meg.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"Student Life Today." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
Caracas—9:45 p. m.—Musical Trio. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
London—10:20 p. m.—Talk: "America Speaks." GSI, 19.6 m., 12.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Drying Knitted Garments

One practical way of drying sweaters and knitted garments is to pin a large bath towel between two rows of clothes line. The garment may then be pinned in shape on the towel according to measurements taken before the washing. This will allow air to circulate freely around the sweater, drying it more quickly.

Yankee Back at Gloucester After Cruise Around World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 2—Back in home port today after his second world cruise in the schooner Yankee, Capt. Irving Johnson told of dodging wars and major troubles during 18 months of cruising with a mixed company of 20.

"We dodge wars very successfully," said the skipper, a 32 year old former Hadley, Mass., farm boy. "We go to small and commercially unimportant places that warmakers are not interested in."

Docking at Rocky Neck exactly 18 months, to the hour, after leaving Gloucester, Captain Johnson spun a yarn of adventure that included visits to Pitcairn Island, where live the descendants of Fletcher Christian of "Mutiny on the Bounty" fame; of being entertained by the Sultan of Jahore, a Malay Peninsula ruler who goes on foot to kill tigers that bother his subjects; of looking for buried gold (he withheld the islands' whereabouts, looking forward to a future visit); collecting curios for personal pleasure and for a Marine Museum at Newport News, Va.; and bringing up a baby son on the high seas.

Sailorman's Gait

Arthur Cook Johnson, the 29-months-old son of Captain and Mrs. Johnson, has a gait like an old sailorman of square rigger days for he learned to walk on the Yankee's careening decks. His first word was "dinghy" and the first time he ever climbed the rigging he went to the top of the ratlines. That was in the Indian ocean. In Capetown the youngster was a principal in an international "incident" when he rang "full speed ahead" on a German man of war, while he was being saluted by the ship's company at the command of the captain, who paid the honor to the young visitor because he wore admiral's stars on his play suit. The German sailors stood rigid while the engine room bells jangled, but the officer in charge counter-acted the order and extended a hand to his energetic young caller.

When the Yankee docked, the company of 14 men, one small boy and four women was greeted by some 5,000 persons, afloat in a score of craft and ashore on wharves and hillsides. Several hundred motored from Springfield, where the skipper is well known. Even grizzled Gloucestermen looked on approvingly at the trim appearance of the ship and passengers alike.

The Yankee is a former Dutch pilot boat, 92 feet long, spreading eight sails, with a Diesel engine for auxiliary power. She sailed 35,000 miles on this cruise, principally for the fun of it. The passengers chipped in on expenses. She left in November, went through the Panama Canal to the Galapagos Islands where, fishing and hunting furnished diversion, to mysterious Easter Island. At Pitcairn, they were entertained a week by the islanders and showed their appreciation by fetching 20 tons of hardwood from an island 100 miles distant. They visited the South Sea islands, specializing in unfrequented paradises, acted in the recent moving picture, "The Hurricane," off Samoa; called on headhunters in New Hebrides, were the first to climb a mountain in Rabaul, New Guinea, where a volcano has thrust its head up through the water where a low island once was.

Marvelous Sailing

The most marvelous sailing in the world, according to the skipper, took the ship across the Indian ocean to Africa, around the Cape of Good Hope (that was a mean run, but the Yankee weathered it). The governor of Devil's Island, French penal colony, denied them permission to land, so on they sailed to Rio de Janeiro, then Bermuda, and home.

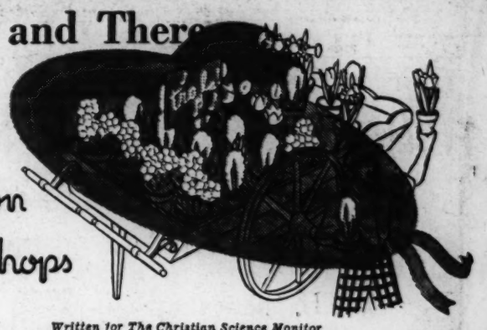
Captain Johnson, greeted by Mayor Elmer W. Babson, said Gloucester fishermen, men and vessels, are known the world over for their hardiness, and said he planned to be around in the Yankee when the Gertrude L. Thebaud and the Canadian Bluenose race off Boston in August. He's going to start around the world a third time in November of 1939, and he'll be sure to ship a girl or two. He's had a girl on two world cruises now, and he likes the feminine presence—"It's more natural that way." Miss Nancy Holdsworth of Framingham went as sailmaker on this trip, and Miss Patricia Donovan and Mrs. William Donovan of New York, daughter and son of the noted attorney, "Wild Bill" Donovan, joined at Bali. Miss Helen Shumaker of Buffalo, N. Y., joined at Tahiti in place of Miss Marguerite Coyle of Buffalo. The girls usually man the helm. This summer the Yankee is to carry Girl Scout Mariners on weekly cruises.

The ship's company consisted of Capt. and Mrs. Johnson and their son, Arthur Cook Johnson, middle-named for the explorer; Sterling Hayden of Gloucester, first mate; James Daniels of Buffalo, N. Y., second mate; David Donovan of New York, engineer; Dr. Donald Hall of Seattle, Wash., ship's physician; Alan Eurich of Hartford, Conn., radio operator; Edmund Zacher of Hartford, Conn., photographer; Eric Bates of Gardiner, Maine, Elwyn Chesley of Rowayton, Conn., Leverett Davis of Hartford, Conn., James Lincoln of Cleveland, Ohio, Robert Welsh of Rockford, Ill., and Harry Wright of Mexico City, D. F., seamen; and Fritz Vollmecke of Gloucester, cook. The skipper and his wife and the cook are the only ones who made the first trip around the world.

Panama's Automobiles

Panama has more automobiles per capita than Germany, more than twice as many as Italy, 9 times as many as Japan, 25 times as many as Poland, and 180 times as many as China.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spun rayon . . . that's the name of the material that has rocketed right across the fashion world and found a definite place for itself. You'll see dresses made up of it at Chandler's, Slattery's, Filene's, Jordan's . . . oh, just everywhere. Or it might be in a blouse, or a complete outfit.

It has been woven to look like a light wool material, a fine line, or a silk. And regardless of the one you select you'll have to be way "in the know" to detect the difference. We suggest it for your summer clothes . . . not only because it'll be as cool as the east wind that blows in from the Atlantic, but because it's quite wrinkle-proof. And you know how much cooler you feel when you know your clothes don't look all crushed!

♦♦♦

Cool and Comfortable Is This Linen Shoe

Speaking of cool things reminds us of the wheat linen shoes you'll find at Chandler's. A fabric shoe has a way of feeling as comfortable as your favorite old shoe the minute you put it on . . . and despite their "give-y" qualities, they hold their shape beautifully. But the particular shoe to which we refer is one of those Selby Styl-eez models . . . with the concealed arch. The "Feeture Arch," we believe it's called. It sells for $7.50, is made of wheat-colored linen, and inlaid with bands of calf in that color called coppertan. All of which has been perforated. These inlays sort of swirl over the toe and instep. The heel is also in coppertan, as is a tricky little narrow strap that buckles on the side. You slip it on like a regular pump. On the second floor in Chandler's shoe salon.

♣♣♣

Off-the-Face Hat In a New Edition

Also at Chandler's is the newest version of the off-the-face hat. Which is still decidedly "in." But this time rather than being just an ordinary round shape, the hat is in the shape of a heart. Now really you mustn't start shrinking away at this point . . . for the hat really isn't ludicrous at all, even though you may think of wearing your heart on your sleeve, and all that sort of thing. Because it has been so designed that it's not too pointed a heart; the lines are but lightly suggestive. And the indentation which of course comes in the front isn't too much of an indentation. Made of straw; with black velvet bands which make it look very young. For $5.

♣♣♣

Models of Ships Make Pretty Gifts

Perhaps you're still thrilling over your first European trip. Perhaps you're still raving on at length about the grandeur of the boat on which you enjoyed those many days. To the extent that you'd love having a little model of said ship around the house. If so, then let us tell you about the modern ship models . . . by Van Ryper, of Vineyard Haven . . . which you can get at Filene's. They are authentic copies of almost any liner you can think of . . . all carved out of seasoned wood, and then finished off with at least five coats of lacquer. And handmade by various island men, who see that absolutely correct proportions and all that sort of thing are incorporated into the little models. And the best part of them is that they aren't expensive! You can get a model anywhere from 8½ to almost 12 inches long for as little as from $4.50 to $7.50. The Normandy, The Rex, The Aquitania, and so on. Just name your boat. If it isn't on hand they'll order it for you In Filene's Gift Shop.

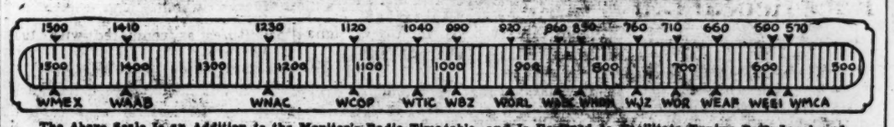
♣♣♣

Time to Stock Up On Your Bath Towels

Right now is the time to stock up on bath towels . . . if you have a desire to make worth-while savings on them. Because R. H. Stearns is having a special on those big 24 by 46 fluffy Martex "West Point" bath towels . . . as well as the matching guest size, and the face cloths that go along with them. They're white, with striped borders in colors like green, pink, lavender, gold, and blue. With a single initial (with a bit of filigree around it, if you like) embroidered on in deeper tone of the border color. Or you may have an all white towel with a single letter embroidered in a color. It takes around ten days for delivery. The large size towels are $9.60 a dozen now (around $14.50 if you put it off), the guest size are $4.80, and the face cloths are $2 a dozen. We added it all up, and if you're buying one dozen of each lot, then you're saving yourself an even $10. So you might as well turn around and order another dozen of the big towels; because you'll still have 40 cents left over. High finance, as 'twere!

Janet Treat

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates" ..	Sport reports	Song Styles .....
5:30 "March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"...	Your Family; drama..	Sport reports	"Sweet and Hot" .....
5:45 Gabriel Heatter ..	Rakov's Orchestra ..	Little Orphan Annie ..	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue..	Yankee News Service..	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch..	The Revelers; quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"..	Lowell Thomas, news .	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program...	Talk, Frank Buck.....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 America Dances	Collegiate Reporter	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Brad Reynolds' Orch..	"Five Star Final"...
7:30 Eddie Cantor: orchestra; comedy .	Rose Marie, songs.....	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Talk, Air Mail Week...
7:45	Popular music	"Let's Celebrate"		Pianoleers .....
8:00 C. Boswell; Ted Husing; music	Ruby Newman's Orch..	Burns and Allen Jan Garbers' Orchestra ..	Dance orchestra	Christian Science lecture by Charles V. Wiman, C. S. B., from Third Church, N. York
8:15	Ruby Newman's Orch..		Dance orchestra	
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Margaret Speaks; orchestra; chorus	Connecticut Federation of Music Clubs: Choir	
8:45				
9:00 Theater: "Prisoner of Shark Island," with Walter Connolly	Frank Hodalso: Orchestra and sextet.....	Pulitzer Prize Awards.. "Music for Moderns"..	Festival From Yale: guest soloists	"Front Page Drama".. Organ and piano .....
9:15				
9:30	Paul Martin's music....	To Be Announced	Connecticut Federation of Music Clubs.....	Gypsy orchestra .....
9:45	Paul Martin's music....	To Be Announced		Gypsy orchestra .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	International Chamber of Commerce convent'n "Third Party," Sen. R. M. La Follette.....	Marek Weber's Orch.; soloists; quartet ..... "For Men Only".. Van Steeden's Orchestra	"True or False" ..... "True or False" ..... Pageant of Melody Henry Weber's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch. Jimmie McHale's Orch. Al Shayne program .... Al Shayne program ....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.				
10:30 Comment; music ..				
10:45 "Song Shop"				
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; sport comment ..	Yankee News Service ..	tra; soloist	"The Monitor News"..
11:15 Jim, Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
11:30 Art Kassel's Orch..	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Hal Hope's Orchestra...
11:45 Art Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Hal Hope's Orchestra...

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 'Rhythm Romance'	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore".....	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock".....	Network program		Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Food talk	Musical Timetable .....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Fashions; beauty .....
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Variations"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music.....	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch..	Singing Strings	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge ..	"Margo": sketch	"John's Other Wife"...	"Choir Loft"; organ ..	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	"Terry Regan": sketch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	Louis Rich's Orchestra; soloists	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother"	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch		"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum" sketch..	"Get Thin to Music" ..	Request matinade .....
11:15 Vocalist	"Women and News"	"Lorenzo Jones," sketch	"Melody Strings"	Request matinade .....
11:30 Big Sister: sketch..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home Economist	Highlights, Half-tones	Songs old and new.....
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Vocalist, orchestra ..	Commentator .....
12:00 Commentator	News; features; Noonday revue; music.....	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "The Goldbergs"...		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review....
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"....
1:00 Betty and Rob.....	National Farm and Adv. Club luncheon....	News Service	Women's club news.....	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 Hymn recital		"Joyce Jordan"; sketch.	N. E. Conservatory.....	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	N. E. Conservatory.....	Harmony team .....
1:45 Valiant Lady: sk..	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Music for the School ..	Alun Williams, songs....
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	Duo, songs .....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"...	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	Dave Baillentine, songs..
2:30 American School of the Air	NBC Music Guild.....	Household talk	Sport reports	Sweet and Hot .....
2:45	NBC Music Guild.....	"School for Wives"...	Sport reports	Sweet and Hot .....
3:00 News Service	N. E. Conservatory Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family "Ma Perkins"; sketch	Red Sox vs. Detroit baseball game	Federal Theater dramatization .....
3:15 Dance music				
3:30 Voters' program ...	U. S. Army Band.....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Sox vs. Detroit baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:45 Studio speaker	U. S. Army Band.....	"The Guiding Light" ..		Sport reports .....
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or..	Stocks; feature	"Backstage Wife," sk..	Red Sox vs. Detroit baseball game	Songs old and new.....
4:15 Rhythm Romance ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin": sketch		"Song Styles" .....
4:30 To be announced...	Club Matinee: variety..	Commentator	Red Sox vs. Detroit baseball game	Sweet Music .....
4:45 "Party": music	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life".....		Sweet Music .....
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news..	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"...	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 Popular music	"The Singing Lady"...	Dramatic sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 Gabriel Heatter	King's Jesters' Orch....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue.....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Fred Hoey's Roundup...	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator ...	Voice of N. E.	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Veterans' program..	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program ..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
7:15 Hollywood news ...	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Helen Menecken in "Second Husband"	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective Drama .....
7:45	Daniel Marah	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Detective Drama .....
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Madriguera's Orchestra.	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch...	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 Claire Trevor: sk..	Madriguera's Orchestra		Morton Gould's Orch..	Success stories .....
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha Raye; orchestra ..	'It May Have Happened': dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama.. Green Hornet: drama..	Vocalist; orchestra .... Studio speaker .....
8:45				
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang; comedy; soloist; or	Horace Heidt's Orchestra Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal interviews	"Melody Land" ..... "Johnson Family"; sk..	Variety Hour ..... Variety Hour .....
9:15				
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orch.; quartet ..	NBC Jamboree ..... NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Company	"Music by"; Jay Freeman; Benay Venuta	Variety Hour ..... Variety Hour .....
9:45				
10:00 "Time to Shine"; Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree ..... KBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; orchestra; guests	Jack Fischer's Orch.. Carioteers; quartet..	Jimmy McHale's Orch Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15				
10:30 Air Mail Week....	Northwestern University candle lighting	"Hollywood Gossip"...	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Ports of Romance .....
10:45 William Wilde		Talk, Dale Carnegie...	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	"The Monitor News"....
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; sport comment...	News Service	Development of Music.	Stuff Smith's Orch ...
11:15 America Dances	Music As You Desire It.	Yankee Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch	Stuff Smith's Orch.....
11:30 Happy Felton's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Billie Lossee's Orch....	Dance orchestra	"Road to Fame".....
11:45	Music As You Desire It.	Billie Lossee's Orch....	Dance orchestra	"Road to Fame".....

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, May 3

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1560kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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News of Today In the Area Of Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

to strike fire where agitation has smoldered for many years. The increase was supposed to have taken place on March 28 but opposition obtained an extension until April 5. Thus the new rates have been under fire for nearly a month, bringing the Federal investigators to Boston by general request of local shipping agencies.

Some shippers see in the higher rates an attempt by the railroads to discourage the trend of shipping away from the rails to the trucks.

Rather than permit three separate wharfage rates, ranging from 25 cents to 40 cents a ton to subsist, Mr. McCoubrey would set the rates on a flat basis from 40 to 50 cents.

The hearing promised to develop into one of great significance to local Port Authorities in their struggle to encourage shipping to go through the local port. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Hugo Oberg, of the Tariffs and Rates Division of the Port Authority, will speak this afternoon.

Senate Begins Work on Budget

The Massachusetts Senate today began considering the State budget, which ranges from $72,488,502 as recommended by Gov. Charles F. Hurley to $81,024,856 as passed by the House of Representatives.

Considerable debate is expected before the 1938 expense sheet is finally passed sometime next week.

The plan at present is to pass all items except those upon which there is disagreement. Anticipating a busy day and a considerable accomplishment, the Senate will begin working on the budget at 11 tomorrow.

The House approved a budget of $81,024,856. The Senate Ways and Means Committee pared this to $76,065,596. Even this, however, is some $3,500,000 over the Governor's recommended $72,488,502.

It is generally believed that the appointment of a Conference Committee drawn from both the House and the Senate will be necessary before the two branches can come to an agreement.

With the Governor's office keeping its lips shut tight and Democrats reluctant to talk, it was difficult to discover what Governor Hurley had called them to confer about today in a closed meeting at his office. Some Senators indicated, however, that it had been agreed to adhere to the recommendations of the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

Senate Rejects Race Repeal Bill

In brusque fashion, the State Senate today turned down a proposal of the New England Anti-Gambling Association for repeal of horse and dog racing. Although technically defeated on a voice vote, the bill was passed over hurriedly without debate and without objection.

At the same time, three similar racing repeal bills, filed by individual members of the Legislature, were turned down in equally rapid fashion. While members of the Senate sat silent, the clerk droned out the bills and the presiding officer called rapidly, "All in favor say Aye; Those opposed No; the Ayes have it."

As is customary in consideration of bills on which there is no division of opinion, none of the Senators bothered to call out his vote. Neither ayes nor nays were actually spoken.

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Birks
Principal Cities in Canada; Birks-Ellis-Ryrie, Toronto; Birks-Dingwall, Winnipeg

Future Protection of Wild Fowl Their Goal

Wide World

Banding Canadian Geese at Merry Meeting Bay, Brunswick, Maine

Upper, Left to Right—Bertrand E. Smith, Regional Director of Biological Survey; Samuel Miller, Agent in Charge; Joe Stickney, Maine Supervisor Warden
Lower—The Elder Duck; Power Launch Used by United States Biological Survey in Their Work of Banding Geese

Canadian Goose Shown as It Was Liberated by an Officer of United States Biological Survey With Band Attached to Its Leg. About 200 of These Birds Were Banded Last Year With Instructions to Notify the Survey Where Bird Was Located and the Date

Use of Organized Suggestion Held Basis of Labor Strife

Unions, strikes, picket lines, and social legislation during the past two years have made the "forgotten" man of labor intimately familiar to the American public, but, according to Clarence B. Randall, Vice-President and Director of the Inland Steel Company of Chicago, Trustee of the University of Chicago, and President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, there is another labor man who has been forgotten while the "forgotten" man was remembered.

That other man is the "happy" man of American labor.

This point was emphatically brought out by Mr. Randall, who delivered the last of the annual Godkin lectures at Harvard, entitled, "The Plight of the Individual Worker," which developed into one of the most ardent defenses of modern capitalism and startling exposés of labor recently to be expressed.

"In the unrest of the past two years," Mr. Randall said, "there is one man whom the public has never seen in the photographs, and who has had no spokesman to tell the American people about his plight, and yet whose number has been legion. He is the man who was happy. He is the man who had a good job, and liked it, who had a young family coming along whom he wanted to educate so that they might progress in happiness and culture in the American way.

"He asked nothing of life but that he be permitted to work at that job, giving to his wife each pay day a check of which he was very proud, and to nurse the hope that in another year or so he might get the next better job in his department."

This man, Mr. Randall explained, is typical of the vast hordes of ordinary working men.

"Tornado"

"Into the life of this man there suddenly came a tornado," he continued, "and he was blown violently hither and yon by forces which he did not understand, and over which he had not the slightest control. Men came to him who were strangers in his town, and who had never worked in his kind of business, and told him that he was being cruelly mistreated."

The strangers, he explained, were union organizers who approached the laborer with requests that he join their union.

"They told him that the President of the United States wanted him to join, and that was a powerful argument, because he had voted for the man who was then President, and admired him tremendously."

When their polite invitation failed, said Mr. Randall, continuing his allegory, the unionists resorted to more persuasive methods to drag into their union another member. In short, they threatened his family—and the laborer signed up.

"You may think that I have bordered on the sentimental and the melodramatic in drawing this word picture of a very subtle form of infringement upon individual liberty, but I know no other way to tell the story that has been repeated countless times in the past two years in many of the great centers where industrial conflict has occurred," he went on.

Organization Focused

"Friends have sometimes asked me how it is that 300 men can stampede 10,000 in a mill, and I reply that they think of it as 300 against 10,000, whereas, in fact, it is an organized 300 against each separate workman."

Revealing that secret and free balloting are practically a nonentity when workers gather to decide whether to strike or not, Mr. Randall said:

"Any one not familiar with strike calls will be shocked to learn that ordinarily none of this familiar machinery is employed. Instead, a large open air mass meeting is held to which all are invited. With a prelude of parades and bands, a large crowd gathers around an elevated platform, from which will be heard inflammatory speeches of great oratorical power. The meeting starts with a condemnation of the rich. If there has been precedent labor disorder at another point, and men have been injured, they are placed upon the platform and their wounds exposed. If tragedy has struck, and a man has been killed in labor disorder, a funeral oration is delivered above his body in the fashion made forever effective by Marc Antony.

"The makeup of the crowd, however, is the significant thing, and no outside observer could ever successfully penetrate that disguise. Only a plant superintendent who knows by sight every man in his factory could prove to you what is actually the fact, namely, that throughout the crowd will be scattered strangers who are skilled in the manipulation of crowds, and who will respond to the reactions of the speakers at known signals. At last comes the climax, and the speaker calls for a yes and no vote as to whether there shall be a strike. When he puts the question, a lusty shout of 'yes' goes up, and when he puts the contrary, not a voice answers. That afternoon the papers announce that the men voted unanimously to strike."

This is due, Mr. Randall inferred, either to mass intimidation or mass hypnotism.

"When Marc Antony comes down from the rostrum and adopts the secret ballot," he continued, "fewer strikes will be called, and those that are called are apt to be won, because they will be based not upon mob psychology but upon the sober sense of the entire working force that a real grievance exists which needs to be corrected."

In similar fashion, Mr. Randall showed the plight of the rugged individualist of labor—the man who does not want to strike and refuses to do so. He also exposed peaceful picketing as "a euphemism much in vogue in this Country which is employed principally by intellectuals who have never participated directly in industrial conflict"; and he showed that elections to determine what organization shall be the sole bargaining agent are controlled by a small minority who are able to make all conform to their wishes.

In addition, the National labor laws, as now interpreted and administered, forbid an employer to comment unfavorably about unions to his employees, Mr. Randall claimed.

"No one knows at the moment the exact scope of these limitations on free speech, but certain it is that few industrialists will discuss this general subject, and certain it is that those men in industrial life who by training and experience, are qualified to have an intelligent opinion as to whether current labor policies are wise for the Nation are effectively barred from all public discussion of the whole matter. This is not free debate as we have known it in America. It is the beginning of censorship as it is known in Europe.

Warns of Pitfalls

"Many an employer finds his business threatened with complete annihilation by so-called jurisdictional strife which has no bearing whatever upon any problem that arises out of the management of business itself. Collective bargaining signifies relationship between the employer and his employees and not civil war for occupation of territory between two organized minorities."

Concluding his remarks, Mr. Randall warned America not to fall into the same pitfalls which are engulfing European nations.

"In the Old World," he said, "whole nations must start back at the beginning of history and learn once more that the most cherished thing in life is freedom. Let us hope that America may be spared that agony. Let us not permit those who possess power to set themselves above the law, but let us rather establish our belief that democracy is the way of life, and that all problems can be solved within its framework without destroying that for which democracy exists, individual freedom."

All Dry Cargo Taken From Wreck

About 1100 tons of dry cargo have been taken out of No. 5 Hold of the stranded British freighter, City of Salisbury, which now is held fast on an uncharted rock near Graves Light, it was announced today. The cargo landed at Pier 4, East Boston, comprises all of the dry cargo from the ship.

Removal of the wet cargo began this afternoon. Longshoremen were working in all of the aft holds of the ship where the cargo is under water.

Somerville Loses Lower Tax Hopes

Welfare cost and administration were brought acutely to the attention of officials in two Boston suburbs today as Somerville learned that any hope of a lowered tax rate this year would probably be offset by the need for increased welfare spending and Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge proposed a drastic shake-up in his Board of Public Welfare.

Somerville's message of gloom came from the State Emergency Finance Board which, in approving Mayor John M. Lynch's budget, advised that supplementary appropriations would be necessary in the Committee reports on all the measures had been adverse.

Under ordinary circumstances, the Anti-Gambling Association could now obtain 5,000 additional signatures to its initiative petition and force inclusion of the repeal plan on the ballots at a general election. But the House already has passed a bill for a repeal referendum by counties, and this probably will be adopted later by the Senate.

With a referendum of this nature, by which any one county could adopt or continue horse and dog racing, if it desired, even if all other counties voted against it, doubts are entertained at the Statehouse that the Anti-Gambling Association's State-wide referendum will be possible.

Customs Service Adds New Officer

The Customs investigation department, sometimes called the "G-men of the service," was strengthened today when Frank M. Jewell, in the Customs service at Chicago, took up his new duties in Boston. Mr. Jewell will be on the staff of Frederick S. Freed, Supervising Customs Agent here.

Mr. Jewell is neither a replacement nor a displacement but an entirely new appointment, the first for many years. This is considered an indication that the Government is strengthening its intelligence forces in this area.

welfare department. Mayor Lynch had submitted a budget of $5,660,000. This, however, counted on a decrease of $180,000 in welfare expenditures as compared with 1937.

The State Board pointed out that relief costs had increased during the first three months of 1938 by $93,000 over the same period last year. If this continues, more funds will be needed, says the Board. Last year's tax rate was $44.30, the highest in Somerville's history and also one of the highest in Massachusetts.

Mayor Lynch, after reviewing the Board's report today, urged greater action from the five-man committee he appointed last week to probe welfare expenditures.

Administration rather than cost proved the burr under the Cambridge Welfare Department's saddle. In that city, Mayor Lyons announced that he was entirely dissatisfied with the manner in which the Board of Public Welfare is functioning, that he has been conducting a private investigation of the Board and that he intends to have a "showdown."

Mayor Lyons finds the trouble with the Board is that some of its members have "axes to grind" and that they are using the public welfare for a grindstone. Clerks in the department have been discourteous to the public, the Mayor said. At the same time, City Councillor James E. Mahoney of Cambridge jabbed at the Welfare Board for what he claimed was political preference in appointing a civil service investigator.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	May 4	Plymouth	May 10	May 3 8 pm	May 4 8 am
*†Norm'ndie (Fr.)	May 4	Southampton	May 9	May 3 8 pm	May 4 8 am
New York	May 4	Cherbourg	May 12	May 4 1 pm	May 4 8 pm
‡Amer. Farmer	May 6	Plymouth	May 15	May 5 8:00 pm	May 6 12:00 noon
¶Vulcania	May 6	Gibraltar	May 14	May 6 1:00 pm	May 6 8:00 pm
§Carinthia (Bos)	May 7	Glasgow	May 15	May 7 9:00 am	May 6 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	May 11	May 6 4:00 pm	May 6 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	May 11	May 6 4:00 pm	May 6 8:30 pm

*Except Ireland. †Other European countries. ‡Except Ireland, Scotland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ¶Italy and Mediterranean countries. §Ireland and Scotland.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Geese Banded To Trace Path Of Migration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, May 2—The U. S. Government Biological Survey is now hard at work at Merry Meeting Bay banding wild Canada geese. Every year more than 200,000 of these large geese stop at this bay to feed and rest, as they go north on what is known as the "North Atlantic Flyway."

Traps are set by the Government experts and about 200 are caught each year and a small metal band bearing a serial number and a date, is placed on the leg of the bird, also instructions to notify the Biological Survey in the event the goose is found, telling the spot and date where the bird was located. By using this method it will then be possible to check the route of the Canadian goose both on the northern flight and the southern flight.

Geese have been banded by the Government as they fly north from Maine, and these same geese have been caught in the same spot the following year flying north, but none have been caught that have retraced their flight South. It is known that the geese fly North from Long Island Sound, N. Y. where they winter, up along the coast of Maine to Labrador and then they branch off and fly northwest up along the Hudson Bay as far as Saskatchewan in northwest territory of Canada. It is not known yet whether the geese then fly overland back to New York for the winter or whether they come down the Great Lakes and down the central part of United States and then east to New York, or what their southern route is.

Owing to heavy overshooting, drainage, agricultural activities and drought through the west the wild Canada geese have been greatly reduced and soon will be extinct. By banding the geese and getting reports of the places where the banded geese are found the Government can then locate their natural flyways both north and south, and by hunting regulations and the building of natural preserves the geese can be protected and kept in existence.

When the geese are in flight they fly at a very fast speed night and day. A goose was banded and liberated by the Government at Merry Meeting Bay, Maine on April 20 of last year and on April 25, five days later, a member of the Canadian Mounted Police sent the band back from Saskatchewan in the north-western part of Canada, which gives an idea of the distance covered by the geese in that time.

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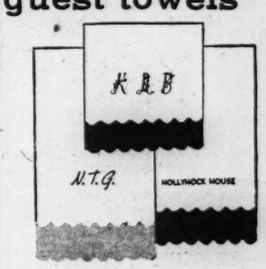

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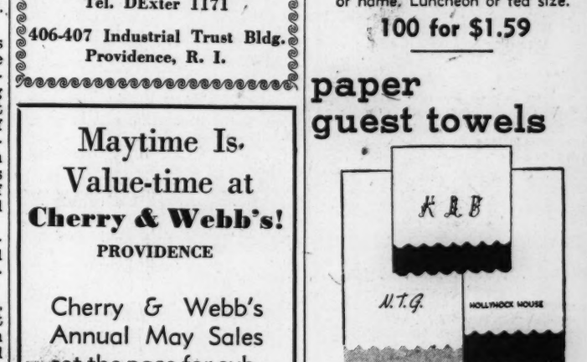


Camping Days
Days are filled with interesting things to do at Summer Camps for boys and girls. Enrollments at Monitor-advertised Camps are now in order. Camp advertisements are published in the Monitor on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Red Sox Ready for Western Invasion—Northrop Features New England Relays

Detroit Tigers Here For Series Starting Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having settled in the first division of the American League by breaking even in 12 games with eastern opponents—Yankees included—the Red Sox are preparing to throw up a defense against the West. The Detroit Tigers, only serious threat to New York's pennant campaign last season, come here tomorrow for the first of three games. Following the Bengals into the Hub will be the St. Louis Browns, Cleveland Indians and Chicago White Sox, in that order. The schedule calls for 10 games in the western invasion.

Judging by their early success in meeting with the world champions, the locals can clinch a permanent berth in the first division if they duplicate their 1937 record against the West. In coming home fifth last year, the Red Sox managed to pile up 48 victories facing the White Sox, Tigers, Browns and Indians, losing only 40.

Troubled by Red Sox

While the Cochrane-managed Tigers came out ahead in their 22-game series with the Athletics, Senators, Browns and White Sox, and succeeded in breaking even with the Indians, they had trouble with Joe Cronin. The Red Sox took 12 out of 22 from the Bengals, ruining any chance they might have had to threaten the Yankee supremacy.

At the moment, the Tigers are in the second division. They have only five triumphs in 12 starts. But this situation is due to change. The Cochranes do not belong there.

The Tigers stock shot skyward over the week-end when Mickey piloted his club to its fourth and fifth victories. Poffenberger, the chunky right-handed, beat the White Sox on seven hits Friday. Vernon Kennedy, formerly of the White Sox, stopped the first-place Indians on Saturday. Yesterday Elden Auker lost a one-run decision to the Tribe, but only after a battle.

Fox Hitting Hard

The first western visitors will come here with Pete Fox ranking close to the top of the individual batting parade. Fox is their right fielder, a colorless but hustling ball player. For a small fellow, he gets tremendous power behind his bat.

Never a consistent hitter in the spring, Fox has made 1938 an exception. In the first 12 games he collected 23 safeties in 51 trips to the plate, which averages a sensational .451. After Sunday's games, Pete led both major leagues in the base-hit department. Cleveland Hal Trosky's mark was higher than Fox's, but the Detroit star had four more hits than the leader.

The Red Sox also present an offensive leader in Jimmy Foxx, who is pacing the American League with 19 runs batted in. This morning, Jim was six runs ahead of his closest rival—young Dario Lodigiani of the Athletics. The Boston first baseman also had three homers, to tie for the leadership in that department.

Jim's Two Homers

Two of the Foxx four-baggers were hit yesterday, driving in four runs, but ineffective pitching cost the Sox an 8-to-6 beating from the Athletics. The lowly A's batted Jim Bagby, Jr., out of the box in the third inning and continued their offensive gestures when Emerson Dickman came in. Connie Mack's men out-hit the locals, 12 to 10. The two teams played the series final at Fenway Park this afternoon.

The Bees made 15 hits in setting back the Phillies at Baker Field, Saturday, 16 to 11, but were stopped by Hugh Mulcahy's two-hitter yesterday, 5 to 1. The game marked Jim Turner's initial defeat of the year.

Tomorrow the Bees begin their first western tour at St. Louis. They play three games with the Cardinals this trip and then move to Chicago.

When the Hub's National Leaguers entrained for the West, they left young Ray Brinkerhoff behind. The Greenwich Village pitcher will join the Erie (Pa.) club of the Middle-Atlantic League, on option.

Manager Casey Stengel now has 24 men. He must eliminate one more man within the next two weeks. It probably will be an infielder.

The White Sox have signed Frank Gabler, whom the Bees released unconditionally on Friday.

Eastern Relays Outperform All Other Carnivals

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—If there's any sound reason why the big Pennsylvania and Drake relay carnivals shouldn't abandon their old custom of competing for the best available athletes on the last Friday and Saturday in April and arrange their dates so that each can have a still better and better meet, it doesn't show in the 1938 results.

The annual checkup of results in these rival meets again proves practically nothing, although when three other carnivals are tossed in for good measure and the best performances picked out from all of them, the Penn relays come out way ahead.

The count of times and distances this year shows that the Penn meet, although troubled Saturday by rain, came out ahead on nine events to eight for the Drake meet. And each staged four where there was no basis of comparison.

With Pittsburgh, North Texas Teachers, and Indiana sharing the relay honors at Philadelphia and Rice, Iowa and Texas leading the way at Des Moines, they split the "bests" in four relays. Penn's meet gained a 5—4 edge in individual performances, scoring a clean sweep in the field events.

Raking over the entire spring season, including the Texas relays at Austin April 2, the Kansas relays at Lawrence a week ago and even Saturday's New England relays at Boston, which produced some surprising performances from the boys who figured their training was too far behind to let them compete in the bigger meets, the situation is changed considerably.

The "bests" at the Penn relays stand up under the comparison in nearly every event held in two or more meets, and a few more laurels are added to those collected by the 3,000 or so athletes who ran, jumped, and tossed weights at Philadelphia. The Drake relays, however, have to yield in several cases to the earlier meets.

Eleven Firsts

Out of a total of 22 events where comparisons can be made, the Penn meet earned 11 firsts, including world-record performances by Pittsburgh in the sprint medley relay and by North Texas Teachers in the distance medley. Pitt clicked off 3:24.5 in the shorter event and the Texans 9:59.4 in the longer to wipe out all previous standards. No official world records are recognized in either medley.

Drake took top honors in four events and shared them with the Kansas relays in another, the 100-yard dash. The New England meet was first on two occasions and Texas once.

One of the most surprising of all performances came at Boston when the Rhode Island State quartet was clocked in 59 seconds flat for the 480-yard shuttle hurdle relay. There isn't any official record but meet standards fell both at Penn and Drake as Virginia was timed in 1:01.2 and Emporia (Kan.) Teachers in 1:00.6.

Rhode Island Surprises

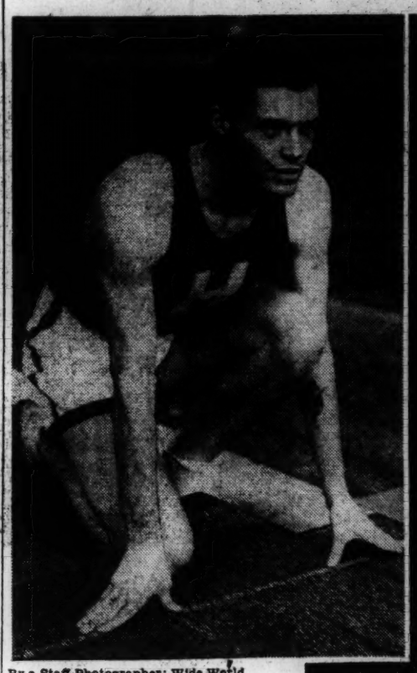
The New England meet also took hammer throw honors on a heave of 172ft. 4½in. by Irving Folwartshny of Rhode Island State.

The Kansas relays scored in the high jump on a 6ft. 7 3-16in. leap by Gil Cruter of Colorado, the pole vault when Beefus Bryan of Texas cleared 13ft. 11¾in. and in the quarter mile relay as the Rice quartet won in 41.4s. Sprint honors were split when Claude Jeffrey of Riverside (Calif.) Junior College at the Kansas relays and Mozelle Ellerbee of Tuskeege, at Drake, both were timed in 9.6s.

Fred Wolcott, the Rice sophomore who has virtually cleaned up everything in sight in the 120-yard high hurdles, was timed in 13.9s. at the Texas relays for the only "first" in that meet. He couldn't do better than 14.2s. later.

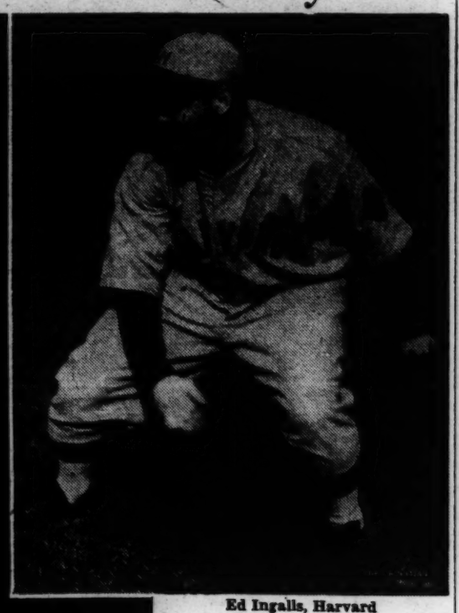
The "special" events at various meets in which famous stars were matched up failed to produce any very special performances. Glenn Cunningham, beaten by Archie San Romani in a slow mile special at the Kansas relays, won a similar event from Gene Venzke at Philadelphia in 4:16.7. That didn't look like much when Wisconsin's Chuck Fenske at Drake and Blaine Rideout of North Texas clicked off 4:10.5 and 4:10.6 respectively in relay races.

Featured Athletes at Soldiers Field on Saturday



By a Staff Photographer: Wide World
Alex Northrop, Harvard

Irving Folwartshny, Rhode Island State



Ed Ingalls, Harvard

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

United States and Australia scored clean sweeps against Japan and Mexico in first round American Zone Davis Cup matches.

Three Years Ago

Philadelphia Athletics sold Second Baseman Dib Williams to Boston Red Sox.

Five Years Ago

Red Lucas, Cincinnati, suffered first defeat in four complete games and issued first pass, losing to Braves.

Records Tumble in Relay Meet at Harvard Stadium

Visitors to the Harvard Stadium Saturday were treated to an avalanche of new meet records in the second annual New England Relay carnival. There were 10 varsity marks established, six freshmen and three schoolboy records.

The outstanding dramatic event of the day was the winning of the invitation mile run by Alex Northrop, Harvard track captain. The big fellow displayed amazing speed to break the mark and win the event in 4m. 17.6s., despite losing his track shoe on the last lap. He beat San Holt of R. I. State, Jim Stanton of Holy Cross, and Stew Whitman of Dartmouth.

Other individual varsity marks were made by Bill Eckhart, R. I. S., of 9m. 33.6s for the two-mile; Danny Miles, Northeastern, 5ft. 11in. in the high jump; Ben Horowitz, Brown, 48ft. 10¾in. in the shot; Antone Singsen, Brown, 23ft. 7⅛in. in the broad jump; Edwin Singsen, Brown, 13ft. 3⅛in. in the pole vault; Irving Folwartshny, R. I. S., 172ft. 4½in. in the hammer; John Herrick, Harvard, 148ft. 6in. in the discus; and Bert Litman, Harvard, 180ft. 7⅛in. in the javelin.

Relay marks went to Harvard in the Class A mile and two-mile with 3.22.6 and 7.54.8, respectively; 1.29.4 for Bowdoin in the Class B half-mile; 59s. to R. I. S. in the shuttle hurdles, and 1.29.4 to Boston College in the Class A half-mile.

Charles Gifford of Worcester Academy set a new mark in the schoolboy 100-yard dash of 10.2s. The schoolboy relay marks were made by Belmont with 11.8.6 in the distance medley relay and 1.40.6 in the Class C sprint medley.

Joe Zabilski of Boston College featured the freshman competition by winning four firsts, including a record for the javelin of 171ft. 3in. He won the discus, hammer and shotput as well. Bob Partlow of Harvard won the high jump with a new mark of 5ft. 11⅛in. and tied Ray Huling of Bowdoin in the broad jump for a new mark of 22ft. 6⅛in. The freshman relay marks to be broken were by Bowdoin in the shuttle hurdle relay with a time of 1.3.8; Boston College in the distance medley relay with a time of 10.38s. and Harvard in the sprint relay with a time of 44.2.

Davidow Wins Squash Title At 'Y' Athletic Meet

DETROIT, May 2 (AP)—Dr. David M. Davidow, of Detroit, won the squash racquets title at the International Y. M. C. A. athletic championships Saturday when he defeated John Hahn, also of Detroit, 18-16, 15-13, 9-15, 15-13, in the final. The team title went to Buffalo, which beat Detroit No. 1 by a 2-1 score.

Fisher Branch swimmers brought Detroit its first team title in 16 years by piling up 52 points. Erie, Pa., finished second with 20 points, and Detroit Northern tied Chicago Lawson for third at 15.

The handball singles title went to Earl Srenco, 21-year-old St. Louis player, who came from behind to defeat Walter Plekan, national junior A. A. U. champion from Buffalo, 9-21, 21-5, 21-10.

The defending champions, Rudy Harris and Al Alfenson, of Minneapolis, retained the handball doubles title. They defeated Nate Miller and Ted Lemmer, of Detroit, 21-7, 21-18, in the finals.

Houston(Texas) won the volley ball championship by defeating Davenport, Iowa, 15-12, 15-8, before a crowd of 10,000 persons at Olympia Stadium.

Phil Michlin of Rochester, N. Y., won the badminton singles crown by defeating H. A. Jornad, of Fort Wayne, Ind., 15-8, 15-7, in the final.

The gymnastics title went to Jack Lattin of Detroit, who took all around honors. St. Paul won the team title with 384.8 points.

Pennink Retains Golf Title

LEEDS, England, May 2 (AP)—Frank Pennink, 25-year-old golfer from Kent, won the English amateur championship for the second time in as many years Saturday. He defeated S. E. Banks, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final round.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Ten Straight for Giants

With 10 straight behind them, the Giants are setting the pace in the National League. Unbeaten since the second day of the season, when Boston's Jim Turner stopped them at the Polo Grounds, Bill Terry's crew is sounding a warning to the Cubs, who were prime favorites at the beginning of the race.

Over the most recent week and a half the Terrymen have taken five from their ancient rivals, the Dodgers; three from the lowly Phillies, and two from the troublesome Bees. They have piled up 105 base hits and 59 runs. More important, however, is the fact that they have pounded enemy pitching for 11 homers and awakened the league to the realization that power is lurking in the shadows of the Polo Grounds.

Terry won two pennants in succession, in 1936 and '37, by the simple method of playing for a run. Hit and bunt was the system the Giants gave the opposition. With an outstanding pitching staff the manager could follow that rule. But this season, although he still has the hurling, Terry is letting the boys "hit away." Bunting is almost a lost art at the Polo Grounds, as it is everywhere else.

Jack McCarthy, the first baseman, has four homers. He is leading the circuit. He has hit two of them while the Giants were winning those 10 in a row. At the same time, Hank Leiber and Jimmy Ripple have banged out three apiece, Mel Ott two and Joe Moore one.

The winning pitchers have been Hubbell, Schumacher, Melton and Gumbert twice each, and Lohrman and Coffman once. Schummie has gone the route twice and so has Gumbert. In all other games Terry's starting pitcher needed assistance before the curtain had dropped in the ninth inning.

Schumacher almost kept the club's slate clean. In that April 20 meeting with the Bees, which saw Turner capture his initial 1938 triumph, Hal allowed only six hits and was beaten when little Gene Moore slammed a homer into the handy Polo Ground stands with the bases loaded in the eighth.

Aided by the hitting of the veteran Tony Lazzeri and the relief hurling of Jack Russell, another long-timer in the majors, the Cubs have taken a position behind the Giants in the National League standing. Filling in at shortstop and third base, Lazzeri has sparked the Bruins to nine triumphs in 13 starts. Although Dizzy Dean has come up with more arm trouble, the Cubs must be counted in the flag scramble.

The Pirates are taking their annual tailspin, although somewhat earlier than usual. Last spring they stayed up around the top until the first week in June. Of course, they may come back, but past experience forces critics to forget the Buccs once they dive out of the lead.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	11	1	.917
Chicago	9	4	.692
Pittsburgh	8	4	.667
Boston	5	5	.500
Brooklyn	5	7	.417
Cincinnati	5	8	.385
St. Louis	3	9	.250
Philadelphia	2	10	.167

Results April 30

Boston 16, Philadelphia 11.
New York 3, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago 11, St. Louis 5.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 0.

Results May 1

New York 7, Brooklyn 6.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 1.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 5.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Pittsburgh, paced by John Woodruff, wins half-mile, mile and sprint-medley titles at Penn Relays; Glenn Cunningham beats Gene Venzke in 4m. 16.7s. mile; Ralph Schwartzkopf, Michigan, upsets Joe McCluskey and Don Lash in 3,000 meters; Ben Johnson wins 100 in 9.8s.

DES MOINES, Iowa — Chuck Fenske, Wisconsin, whips Archie San Romani in 1,000-yard race in 2m. 10.7s. at Drake Relays as Rice and Wisconsin share honors with victories in four events each and eight meet records fall.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Bruce Barnes wins Greenbrier open tennis tournament, beating Karel Kozeluh, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; pairs with George Lott to defeat Karel and Jan Kozeluh 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2 in doubles.

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—Arthur Hendrix trounces Elwood Cooke, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, to win Hot Springs invitation tennis tourney; Hope Knowles defeats Florence Leboutillier, 6—4, 6—0, in women's final.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Henry Castillo, Louisiana State, wins Southeastern Conference golf championship, beating teammate, Bert McDowell, 3 and 2.

NEW YORK—Manhattan crew gains first victory of season, easily beating Washington and Lee.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	9	3	.750
Washington	8	5	.615
Boston	6	6	.500
New York	7	7	.500
Chicago	5	6	.455
Detroit	5	7	.385
St. Louis	5	8	.385
Philadelphia	4	7	.364

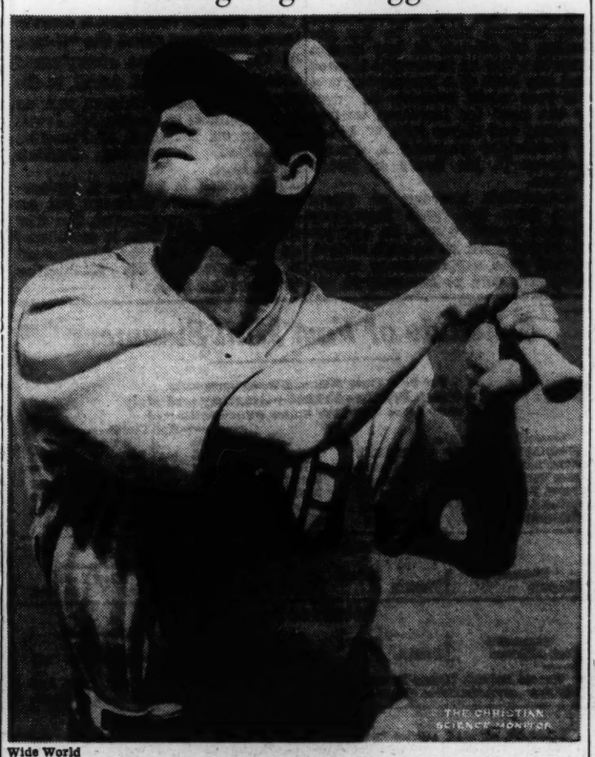
Results April 30

New York 8, Washington 4.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 0.
One game postponed.

Results May 1

Philadelphia 8, Boston 6.
Washington 4, New York 3.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 5.

Pacing Tiger Sluggers



Wide World

Pete Fox of the Detroit Tigers
With 23 Hits in 51 Times at Bat, for a .451 Average, the Bengal Outfielder Was the Second Highest Hitter in the Major Leagues Following Sunday's Games. He Comes Here With the Club Tomorrow

Harvard Shell May Challenge Eastern Eights

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Tom Bolles, the large genial fellow who graduated from an assistant coach's job at Washington to the over-lordship of Harvard's navy will take his second Harvard varsity to Princeton, Saturday, in one of the main rowing tests of the season.

Harvard's future in its Compton Cup meeting will have little effect on the East's chances for Poughkeepsie, for the Cantabs have their own private four-miler with Yale. But what Harvard does against Princeton, Syracuse and M. I. T. on Lake Carnegie will be a pretty good tipoff on the Crimson's chances of licking Navy in the Adams Cup race, May 21.

Navy, of course, is the leading eastern crew at present. It has licked in turn Princeton, Columbia, Cornell and Syracuse. Cornell, competing with Syracuse in a triangular regatta at Annapolis, Saturday, put on a great fight but it only served to show the men from the Severn can come from behind to win.

Beat Cornell Crew

The Sailors' varsity did just that. Neal Almgren, the Navy's new stroke, sent the beat to 40 and the boat pumped ahead to win by a quarter length over a strong Cornell crew in the last 100 yards.

Syracuse finished two and half lengths behind and wasn't in the fight in the junior varsity race either. Here again Navy and Cornell fought it out over the mile and three quarters course with the Middies winning in the stretch. Just to complete the picture of Navy power, the plebes beat Cornell by a comfortable margin.

Harvard had a mile workout for next Saturday's doings. It whipped Rutgers and M. I. T. in varsity and junior varsity, and Tech in freshman and 150-pound varsity races on the Charles. Rutgers couldn't match the Crimson in power or style. With almost everyone else licked, Harvard appears the one boat capable of challenging Navy for the sprint title.

After Old Laurels

Penn, one of the nation's great sprint crews in 1935 and 1936, starts after its old laurels, Saturday, when it meets Yale and Columbia on the Flat Rock Dam course at Philadelphia in the Blackwell Cup regatta.

No one knows much about the Quakers or about Yale. Columbia in two showings hasn't won any great notices. The Light Blue is a fairly smooth boat, however, and has lots of mileage. It may be the boat to watch in this race.

Cornell Maintains Lead In College Ball League

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Columbia, with a mediocre record so far, makes its bid for honors in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League this week with plenty of competition in sight.

The Lions took their second defeat in three league games last Saturday, a 12-to-7 walloping from the League-Leading Cornell team. Tomorrow the Lions face Yale, second to Cornell with three victories and one loss after Saturday's 4-1 decision over Dartmouth. On Friday Cornell and Columbia play a return engagement in New York and on Saturday the Lions entertain the Princeton Tigers.

Princeton took a 4-1 setback from Harvard, Saturday, as Ed Ingalls turned in a four-hit job in his first mound start for the Crimson. That put Harvard into a tie with Yale for second place and dropped the Tigers to sixth with one game won and three lost. Dartmouth is tied with Columbia just ahead.

In addition to Columbia's three games, the cellar-dwelling Pennsylvania team makes a two-day trip, playing Harvard at Cambridge Friday and Dartmouth at Hanover, Saturday. Then, most important of all, Cornell and Yale clash at New Haven, Saturday.

Yale and Pitcher Moe Jubitz, who stopped Dartmouth with seven hits, look like the best bets to check Cornell's undefeated string. Jubitz is the league-leading flinger with three victories and no losses, one up on Cornell's Worth Dodd, and he has marked up 15 strike-outs so far. Neither team rates much in the batting line, but Cornell is first and Yale second in fielding.

Dartmouth holds most of the hitting honors with a team average of .302. In addition Joe Urban of the Indians and Princeton's Ed Novak are tied for the individual lead in the race for the Charles H. Blair bat. They have .600 averages.

Other individual leaders—stolen bases, (Princeton A. A. Cup), Walter Johnson, Cornell, 5; hitting (one game), Novak, five hits in six times at bat for nine bases; total bases, Ulysses Lupien, Harvard, 14; runs batted in, Lupien, 6; hits yielded (one game)—4 each by Dodd, Ingalls, and Thomas Healey, Harvard. The standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	3	0	1.000
Yale	3	1	.750
Harvard	3	1	.750
Columbia	1	2	.333
Dartmouth	1	2	.333
Princeton	1	3	.250
Pennsylvania	0	3	.000

Results April 30

Harvard 4, Princeton 1.
Yale 4, Dartmouth 1.
Cornell 12, Columbia 7.

Schedule This Week

Tuesday—Yale at Columbia.
Friday—Cornell at Columbia, Penn at Harvard.
Saturday—Princeton at Columbia, Cornell at Yale, Penn at Dartmouth.

Batting Leaders

Player, Team	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Novak, Princeton	4	15	4	9	.600
Urban, Dartmouth	3	10	4	6	.600
Stoltz, Columbia	3	12	1	6	.500
Jabara, Princeton	4	15	4	7	.467
Johnson, Cornell	3	9	5	4	.444
Lupien, Harvard	4	16	3	7	.438
Ogden, Penn	3	12	2	5	.417
Harper, Princeton	4	13	5	5	.385
Fallon, Princeton	4	16	3	6	.375
Jenkins, Dartmouth	3	11	2	4	.364
Hein, Dartmouth	3	11	3	4	.364
Diven, Penn	3	14	3	5	.357

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard's doing all right in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League this season. The Crimson boys have won three out of four league games so far this year. The only loss came at the hands of Cornell, 3 to 0. For the second time Harvard defeated Princeton, 4 to 1, last Saturday. Just a week ago the Crimson edged the Tigers at Princeton, 14 to 13.

This week Coach Fred Mitchell sends his boys against three opponents. University of New Hampshire will be opposed at Durham tomorrow; Pennsylvania, which Harvard defeated earlier in the year, 12 to 7, will be met on Friday in a league game, and St. John's University of Brooklyn will be encountered at Soldiers Field, Saturday.

Harvard's tennis team also swings into action this week with matches scheduled against North Carolina tomorrow and Brown on Wednesday at Divinity Courts. The Crimson netters will meet Princeton at Princeton on Saturday.

Harvard's crews today packed away the Rowe Cup for the second straight year after sweeping all four events against Rutgers and M. I. T. on the Charles last Saturday. The varsity oarsmen, coached by Tom Bolles, had little difficulty in finishing well ahead of the other two boats. Rutgers wound up second with M. I. T. in their wake. The Crimson's 150 pounders and jayvees continued to add points by crossing the finish line ahead of their opponents. In the freshman race, which did not figure in the Rowe Cup competition, Harvard again won the honors by edging a fairly good M. I. T. eight.

When it comes to dinghy racing you've got to hand it to the crews of M. I. T. Yesterday two M. I. T. crews scored 111 points to win the Boston Dinghy Club cup regatta held on the Charles River Basin. There were 21 colleges competing, including McGill and St. John's College of Annapolis. Runyon Colle and Delaven Downer, star sailors of the Engineers, won all six races. Brown pulled into second place with 80 points with Harvard and Williams taking over third and fourth place positions respectively.

It was good to see Northeastern's Gus Rook hold New Hampshire to three scattered hits and give his team their first New England College Conference League game of the season, 9 to 1, last Saturday. Rook is the veteran of the Husky staff and is one of Coach Herb Gallagher's leading pitchers. With Rook back at top form Northeastern may now look for more victories.

There will be two big golf days at Brae Burn Country Club this month—May 18 and 19 to be exact—when its annual golf tournament will be held. All members of local clubs are invited to participate in 18 holes of medal play with three gross prizes and nine net prizes available. The tournament will be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Golf Association. There will be an entrance fee of $2 and state handicap cards are required. Those interested in entering this tournament may acquire further details by getting in touch with the Brae Burn Country Club at West Newton.

Sandy Burr heads the list today in the Metropolitan Four-Ball League as a result of their victory over Framingham yesterday, 9½ to 2½. Salem, which was in a first-place tie with Sandy Burr, was relegated to a second-place position when Trapelo held them to 6½ points. Other results yesterday saw Norfolk go into a tie with Salem by defeating Thorny Lea, 9 to 3; South Shore took sole possession of third place by downing Bellevue, 9 to 3; and Bear Hill was in fifth place by virtue of its 7-to-3 victory over Tedesco.

Westboro was sitting at the top of the Bay State Four-Ball League today because of its 12-to-0 triumph over Monoosnock yesterday. Wachusett, last week's leader, bowed to the stellar play of Sandy Burr, 11 to 1, on the latter's course. Fifth-place Marlboro furnished the surprise of the day by downing Riverside, 7 to 5.

The Norfolk County Four-Ball standing has Thorny Lea perched on top today. The Thorny Lea team had a narrow escape yesterday when Brockton came within a point of upsetting them. Thorny Lea won, 6½ to 5½. Furnace Brook strengthened its second-place spot by defeating Sharon, 8½ to 3½. Blue Hill downed Needham, 7 to 5.

Ponta Delgadas Soccer Team Wins Championship

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 2 (AP)—A crowd of 4379, a record for amateur cup soccer play, saw the Ponta Delgadas of this city capture the national amateur soccer championship by defeating the Heidelberg, Pa., F. C., 2 to 1, at Bigberry Stadium yesterday.

The Pontas climaxed a brilliant record in the amateur title series by outplaying the western champs. A goal by Travis gave Pontas a 1- to-0 halftime lead.

Mackie Almeida made it 2 to 0 after 12 minutes of second half action. Pawlik netted for Heidelberg when his shot caromed off Fullback Bowden's head and then slipped through Goalie Michaels hands in the thirty-eighth minute of the second period.

Metropolitan Four-Ball League

	Won	Lost
Sandy Burr	18	6
Salem	15	9
Norfolk	15	9
South Shore	14½	9½
Bear Hill	13½	10½
Tedesco	11	13
Trapelo	9	15
Framingham	9	15
Thorny Lea	8½	15½
Bellevue	6½	17½

Results Yesterday

Sandy Burr 9½, Framingham 2½.
Salem 6½, Trapelo 5½.
Norfolk 9, Thorny Lea 3.
South Shore 9, Bellevue 3.
Bear Hill 7, Tedesco 3.

Norfolk County Four-Ball League

	Won	Lost
Thorny Lea	25½	10½
Furnace Brook	21½	14½
Sharon	17½	18½
Blue Hill	17	19
Brockton	14½	21½
Needham	13	34

Results Yesterday

Furnace Brook 8½, Sharon 3½.
Blue Hill 7, Needham 5.
Thorny Lea 6½, Brockton 5½.

Bay State Four-Ball League

	Won	Lost
Westboro	20	4
Riverside	15	8½
Sandy Burr	15	9
Wachusett	12	12
Marlboro	9	16
Monoosnock	1½	22½

Results Yesterday

Westboro 12, Monodcock 0.
Sandy Burr 11, Wachusett 1.
Marlboro 7, Riverside 5.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Amherst 4, Springfield 2.
Boston University 4, Williams 2.
Colgate 13, Syracuse 5.
Cornell 12, Columbia 7.
Delaware 6, Rutgers 2.
Fordham 4, N. Y. U. 2.
Georgetown 3, Lafayette 0.
Haverford 13, Union 8.
Harvard 4, Princeton 1.
Holy Cross 5, Brown 2.
Manhattan 12, Columbus K. C. 0.
Navy 9, Pennsylvania 5.
Tufts 2, Bowdoin 1.
Villanova 11, Penn State 4.
Yale 4, Dartmouth 1.

Golf

Colgate 5, Army 4.
Cornell 7, Syracuse 2.
Princeton 9, Lafayette 0.
Williams 8½, Lehigh ½.

Lacrosse

Army 7, St. John's (Annapolis) 4.
Dartmouth 11, Harvard 2.
Hobart 9, Syracuse 7.
Lehigh 7, W. Chester T. 5.
Maryland 11, Rutgers 9.
Swarthmore 17, Palisades 2.
Williams 13, M. I. T. 1.
Yale 8, Pennsylvania 4.

Polo

Army 9, Princeton 3.
Yale 10, Mt. Carmel 4.

Tennis

Army 9, Fordham 0.
Canisius 5, Hobart 1.
Middlebury 5, Union 4.
Pennsylvania 9, Penn State 0.
Wesleyan 9, Bard 0.
Yale 8, Cornell 0.

Rugby

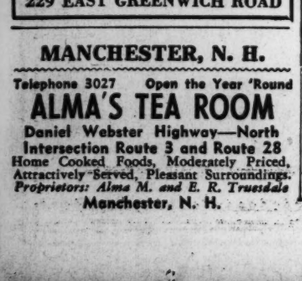
Princeton 11, Harvard 6.
Queen's R. C. 11, Yale 3.

Track

Colgate 85, Union 41.
Vermont 75¾, Colby 60⅛.

Where to Dine

SEEKONK, MASS.



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BASEBALL
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RED SOX vs DETROIT
Seats at Kennedy baseball ticket office. Hub. 2182

Commerce and Finance

Chamber Lays Business Ills Mainly to Federal Interference

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Drop Slightly To 32 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production rates wavered during the past week, keeping pace with varying volume of buying, increases in some centers being balanced by declines in others, the net result being a loss of ½ a point to 32 per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh lost three points to 26 per cent and Chicago gained three points to 33.5 per cent, the best this year. Wheeling advanced 2 points to 46 per cent, Cleveland 1.2 points to 32 and New England 2 points to 27. Eastern Pennsylvania dropped ½ point to 27.5, Buffalo 2 points to 28, Youngstown 2 points to 29 and Cincinnati 15 points to 30. There was no change at Birmingham, 66 per cent, St. Louis, 36.3 and Detroit, 18.

"Private enterprise accounts for little present activity," says the report, "state and municipal improvements, with some federal work, providing most tonnage. Among pending work Shasta dam, California, will take about 15,000 tons of various forms of steel. A bridge over the Potomac has been let, requiring 2,800 tons and a needle trades school in New York, 4,300 tons. The only private award of size is a building for Johns-Manville Corp. in Virginia, 1,500 tons.

"Railroad buying is negligible, the Illinois Central placing 5,000 tons of rails and the Wabash asking court permission to buy 5,750 tons. Some releases on contracts have given Chicago rail mills a slight increase in activity. Most rails on order have been rolled and backlogs are light.

"Foreign trade in March was much below February, exports being 7.7 per cent lower and imports 40 per cent. However, dollar value of exports was 10.7 per cent higher, due to most shrinkage being in low-priced items. Exports to Europe declined 64 per cent, while shipments to other areas showed a gain. For first quarter, exports were 30.4 per cent higher than for the same period last year.

"Scrap exports in March were 338,648 gross tons, compared with 256,790 tons in February, the United Kingdom taking most. In the first three months scrap exports were 951,975 tons, compared with 586,369 tons in the same period last year.

"Imports at 11,600 tons were the lowest for any month in several years and compare with 19,589 tons in February. First quarter imports were 50 per cent under last year. American machinery exports gained 44 per cent over March last year, power-driven metal-dorking machinery being 45 per cent larger.

"Sharp reduction in automobile production last week brought total units to 50,755, which is 9,808 less than the preceding period.

"Weakness in scrap prices continues in the east and reductions of 50 cents at Pittsburgh and 25 to 50 cents in Eastern Pennsylvania have appeared, Chicago prices remaining unchanged. The result is a loss of 29 cents in the steelmaking scrap composite, to $11.71. This is the lowest level since August, 1935, and represents a downward movement of $2.04 since the beginning of the year, $1.29 during April. The influence of scrap caused the iron and steel composite to slip 4 cents, to $38.54. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70," concludes the report.

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Operations in the steel industry for the current week will decline 1.3 points to 30.7 per cent of capacity, compared with 32 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

Southern Ry. to Buy 5,550 Freight Cars

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Railway Company announced it had agreed to buy 5,550 new freight cars, provided the Interstate Commerce Commission approved the issuance and sale of securities to finance the cost.

It said the construction would be divided as follows:

Birmingham, Ala. — Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, 2,000 box cars.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Mt. Vernon Car Manufacturing Company, 1,000 box cars, 200 furniture cars, and 50 mill type gondola cars.

St. Louis—American Car & Foundry Company, 1,250 high side steel body gondolas.

Columbus, Ohio—Ralston Steel Car Company, 250 stock cars.

Pittsburgh — Pressed Steel Car Company, 700 low side steel body gondolas.

Greenville, Pa.—Greenville Car Company, 100 steel flat cars.

May Stock Market Trend Up 23 Times in 40 Years

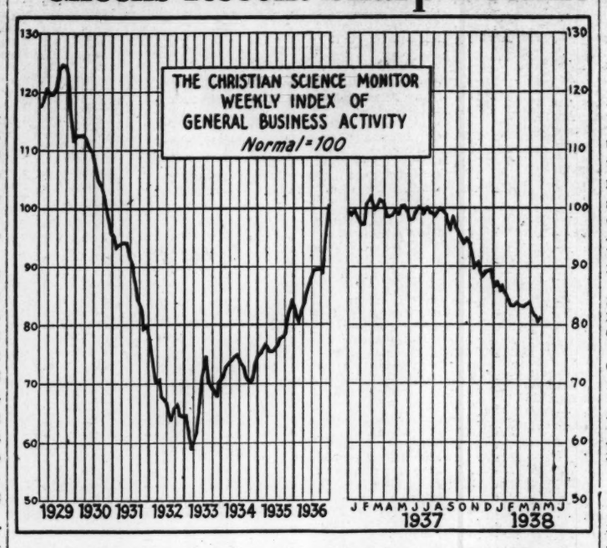
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stock market action in May in the past 40 years has shown an upward trend 23 times, and a downtrend 17 times, according to an analysis in the current issue of the Financial World.

"May markets are chiefly noteworthy," this publication states, "because there was only one year—1921—during which a decline of sizable proportions occurred; then the market lost 18.9 per cent from May 5 to June 20. The lows of the year were not, however, seen in May, and, in fact, in no one year has the market bottomed in that month.

"In 1915, prices dipped sharply in May, following a sustained rally lasting over two months, but the correction was largely technical. In 1926, the upward trend was confirmed in May, and the bull market of the next three years actually dated from that point when the averages failed to decline into new low ground."

Rise in Monitor Weekly Index Checks Recent Sharp Decline



An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity in the week ended April 23 checked the sharp decline which occurred in the early part of the month. Advancing from 80.4 on April 16, the lowest point since early 1936, the index reached the level of 81.2 (prel.) on April 23. This compared with 99.6 on April 24, 1937.

Of the three components of the index only bank debits outside New York City advanced, but the gain in this series was more than sufficient to offset the losses in the other two components, electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings.

While the rise in the debits total was not large on a percentage basis the increase was substantially more than was expected on a seasonal basis and reflected in part the activity of the Easter trade.

Electric power production showed a further drop to the lowest volume of output recorded since mid-1936. On an adjusted basis the decrease in the latest week's figures exceeded seasonal expectations and the index reached the lowest level since the middle of 1935.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings eased off from the previous week's volume contrary to a seasonal rise canceling part of the recovery made in the week before.

While there have been wide fluctuations in steel activity in the various districts, the average for the entire country last week remained at the level of the preceding week. New business has been disappointingly small and little immediate improvement is looked for from the automobile industry or railroads. Orders for building projects have been given aid to some mills.

Automobile production dropped off substantially during the week, owing to the fact that assembly plants of one large manufacturing unit were shut down most of the week.

Operations in the textile industry have continued to decline in most divisions. The moderate flurry of wool buying a few weeks ago disappeared and demand has slowed down. In the cotton section mill operations have been reduced further, it was reported.

Some moderate gains were reported in retail trade activity following the post-holiday dullness. Many districts, however, reported losses and these, generally, the industrial sections. Only in the farm regions, it was noted, were increases reported.

Commodity prices showed minor fluctuations and remained in general at about the levels of the previous week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Apr. 23, 1938	*Apr. 16, 1938	Apr. 24, 1937
Combined index	81.2	80.4	99.6
Bk debits outside NYC	83.8	79.5	96.8
Elec power production	86.6	86.9	100.3
Misc carloadings	67.6	67.9	101.2

*Preliminary.

Potato Growers Vote On Regulation Of Marketing by U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Potato growers in 13 southern and western states will vote May 9 to 14 on whether they want the Federal Government to regulate marketing of this year's crop, the Agriculture Department announced.

Local farmer committes will designate days and places for voting in affected counties.

The referendum will be held in the principal potato producing counties in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Maryland. These states produce most of the "early" potatoes.

Growers will vote on a proposed marketing agreement and order which would prohibit interstate shipment of potatoes of lower grade than U. S. No. 2 and smaller than one and one-half inches in diameter.

The program may be put into effect by Secretary Wallace if approved by two-thirds of the growers participating in the referendum and signed by 50 per cent of the potato handlers or buyers in the affected states. It may be put into operation without signatures of handlers upon approval by the President.

Designed to stabilize prices, the program was drawn up, officials explained, following a series of hearings in the 13 states.

Besides the restrictions in the agreement, further limitations on the shipment of small or inferior quality potatoes from any area could be ordered by Secretary Wallace upon recommendation of local farmer committees. Federal-state inspection of all interstate shipments would be required.

Cont'l Oil Net Off Sharply in Quarter

PONCA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Continental Oil Company reported its net earnings in the first quarter of 1938 amounted to $1,805,197, compared with $3,691,193 for the like period last year.

The earnings were equivalent to 38 cents per share on company stock, compared with 79 cents in the first quarter of 1937.

The decrease in earning was attributed by the company to lower crude oil production resulting from more drastic proration restrictions, lower prices from sales of refined products, and higher costs.

Sales of refined products, however, showed an increase in volume over the 1937 period.

Net working capital on March 31, 1938, amounted to $30,125,197.

Chicago Stocks Off in Value

CHICAGO — Twenty-five representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value at the close of business April 30 of $635,014,650, a decrease of $40,756,600, or 6.05 per cent, as compared with $675,871,250 at the close of the previous week, according to Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Investment Company Cash Positions At New High on April 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first quarter of this year investment companies were practically unanimous in selling securities and increasing cash positions, according to Standard Statistics Company.

At the end of the quarter, continues the report, cash items (including United States Government bonds, short term notes, etc.) of a representative group of seventeen management type companies averaged 27½ per cent of total net assets. This was the highest average percentage at any statement date in the companies' history. As of December 31, 1937, the average was 17 per cent. Although the increase in the average proportion of cash was partly due to the decline in stock prices, the principal cause was actual sale of a large volume of securities.

Liquidation was effected either by reducing holdings right down the list or by selling issues which seemed relatively less attractive than others. In the latter group were automobile, steel, utility, rail, and some building and chemical stocks. There was very little shifting of funds from one group to another.

The average company was inclined to continue with the largest proportion of funds in oil and metal shares. Common stocks, of course, continue to constitute the bulk of the portfolios. Unlike 1932, when part of the substantial cash resources of investment companies was invested in bonds for income purposes, the investment in bonds is currently small.

Business Machines Net $2.55 a Share

NEW YORK (AP) — International Business Machines Corporation reported today net profit of $2,080,170, equal to $2.55 a share after deducting "blocked" foreign profits, for the first quarter of 1938.

This compared with $1,958,467, or $2.40 a share, the corresponding quarter of 1937.

ICC Denies Greyhound Request to Issue Stock

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommended denial of an application by the New England Greyhound Lines for permission to issue stock with which to acquire the New England Transportation Company and its subsidiaries.

New England Greyhound sought permission to issue 19,000 shares of no-par common stock with a value of $449,429 and 1,000 shares of $100 par value preferred stock.

In denying the stock application, the examiner said New England Greyhound's balance sheet indicated the company already appeared to be overcapitalized.

New England Greyhound intended to purchase operating rights and property of New England Transportation Company, Victoria Coach Line, Inc., and Berkshire Motor Coach Lines, Inc.

Hostility Shown To Administration By U. S. Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2 — The twenty-sixth annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce opened here this morning on a note of muffled, but none-the-less obvious, hostility to the Roosevelt Administration and the Administration's attitude towards the economic condition of the country.

In the first formal speech of the session John W. O'Leary, Chicago manufacturer and chairman of the chamber's executive committee, set an example for following speakers of moderate language and avoidance of words or names of specific reference. He did not once mention the Administration or any of its members or a single policy by specific word or phrase. But the implications were none the less obvious.

Sees Excess of Bureaucracy

His speech was primarily an appeal for reinvigoration of individual volunteer organizations of business to offset the trend towards Government planning and centralization of business control in the hands of the Government. He claimed for such volunteer organizations the credit for whatever constructive steps have been taken to combat the current recession, and he insisted that success in the effort will depend on the extent to which private business is freed of interference in its normal functioning.

His attitude, and apparently that of the great bulk of his colleagues who have come by the hundreds from every important business community in the country, was expressed in such statements as that the country has drifted "into an excess of centralization," that "individual effort" is "the most essential factor in the development of our resources yet the most neglected factor in a centralized system," and that "the greatest contribution to national progress has come about through the establishment and development of business organization."

Even more indicative of the suppressed feelings of the business group was Mr. O'Leary's following version of some of the obstacles to recovery ahead:

"The road ahead is not an easy one. The gradual destruction of freedom, the gradual destruction of individual initiative and incentive, the rapid development of bureaucratic control, the continuing progress of coercive power, the punitive opportunities afforded bureaucracy which now exist, the continuing effort to discourage unity by the encouragement of new types of business organization, which seek to separate the big from the little—which attempt to create controlled organizations—these are all challenges to business organization as it exists, today."

Presents Analysis Résumé

Mr. O'Leary included in his speech a résumé of the analysis of the executive committee of the recovery problem which is intended to provide the foundation for the resolutions which the meeting is expected to pass. The analysis, which represents the point of view of the controlling group in the chamber, follows:

1. The uncertainties to business, produced by the threat of new and drastic regulatory legislation, providing Federal control of hours and wages, together with the imposition of onerous restrictions on corporations doing interstate business.

"2. The barriers to business expansion produced by Federal tax legislation, including particularly the undivided profits tax and the capital gains tax.

"3. The dangerously large proportion of national income being collected in taxes to defray the expense of government.

"4. The intrusion of Government into relations between employer and employee.

"5. The need for liberalizing some of the existing laws and regulations covering the flow of capital."

After Mr. O'Leary's address, representatives from different parts of the country made short statements on conditions and the outlook for the future in their localities. A general discussion followed, which continues this afternoon with George H. Davis, of Kansas City, president of the national chamber, in the chair.

Some 2,500 representatives of member organizations are attending the chamber's meeting, which continues through Thursday, and which will attempt to evolve a program for recovery and continued progress on a stable basis. Taxation, public versus private spending, unemployment, and labor problems are among the principal topics which will receive attention.

Department Store Sales Drop 12 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Total sales of reporting department stores in this district in March were about 12 per cent lower than last year, owing in part to the fact that Easter business in 1937 was done in March, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will say in its May 1 monthly review of credit and business.

Rochester, N. Y., showed the smallest change, being only 0.9 per cent lower than a year ago. Percentage decreases of other cities and areas under March, 1937, included: Buffalo 11.8, Syracuse 5.8, northern New Jersey 12.5, Bridgeport, Conn., 19.3, northern New York State 4.7, southern New York State 21.8, central New York State 13.9, Hudson River Valley District 9.1, Westchester and Stamford 18.8, Capital District 5.6, and Niagara Falls 17.5.

Total sales of the reporting stores for the three weeks ended April 16 were about 2 per cent above the corresponding period last year. This comparison, however, is of a period this year before Easter with a period last year after Easter.

Farmer's Dollar Off 23c in Buying Power

By the Associated Press

Washington

The farmer's dollar shrank 23 cents in purchasing power last year.

Agriculture Department economists said that the same quantity of farm products that bought a dollar's worth of industrial goods and services a year ago would now buy but 77 cents worth.

Argentina Halves Foreign Exchange 20 P. C. Surcharge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Argentine Government's recent decree to halve the 20 per cent surcharge on foreign exchange (where no prior permits have been given) is regarded here, as also in Washington and London, as a goodwill gesture toward the United States.

The true results of this surcharge reduction, however, as well as of the withdrawal of official support for the Argentine peso will only be appreciated as foreign trade develops and statistics are available for the current year. This is the opinion of the majority of the international business community in Buenos Aires, including those British interests which feared they were the principal victims of the new policy and had suggested invocation of the "equilibrium clause" of the Anglo-Argentine trade agreements of 1933 and 1936.

Britain Has Privileges

Great Britain, because of her dominant position in Argentina, from whom she buys food in abundance, has preferential exchange facilities under "prior permits," under the Runciman-Roca arrangement, written in the recent trade pacts between the two countries.

There seems no reason to doubt that the reduction of the surcharge was effected in response to American representations. It is also reasonable to suppose that the peso was permitted to decline partially to counteract this concession, to avoid any large or precipitous increase in imports from non-British sources.

In this way, maybe, it is hoped to maintain the harmonious balance of interchange with the United Kingdom and simultaneously mollify other countries which have resented the discrimination against them. Argentina, also, has to look out for herself, for sufficient is known about the next harvest prospects to realize that the present rate of import spending cannot be maintained.

However the situation is judged, the consensus is that British textile importers will be among the principal sufferers under the new regulations. At the present time the United Kingdom and Holland receive all the official exchange required against imports, because the balance of trade favors Argentina. This arrangement has also recently applied to the United States, though the present trend suggests that Argentina may soon be buying more from than she is selling to that country. On the other hand, under the new decree, importers of certain lines, especially textiles, from Japan, Germany, Italy and the United States would benefit.

Bank Is Criticized

With regard to the peso itself, the policy of the Central Bank has received considerable criticism. There is no talk of disaster, for the basic wealth of the country is apparent to all, but there is a genuine fear that politics are playing a part in the central banking organization.

The Central Bank has continued to benefit from an accumulation of surplus funds, and history has repeatedly proved that depreciation, however unofficial it may be in the beginning, is followed by official "revaluation." In other words, more paper currency is created for the Government to finance public works, increase the pace of budgetary expenditure and pay off debts. Argentines, like most South Americans, realize they ultimately have to pay for this procedure and therefore are closely following the policy to allow the peso to find a "new level."

Exports to Holland Up 72 P. C. in 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—United States exports to Holland increased 72 per cent in 1937, the first full year of a trade agreement between the two countries, as compared with 1935, the State Department announced.

Exports totaled $75,102,000 compared with $43,779,000 in 1935. Imports from Holland increased from $39,325,000 to $53,071,000.

Loan for the CCC Far Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said subscriptions for the new $200,000,000 offer of three-fourths of one per cent notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation totaled $1,839,000,000.

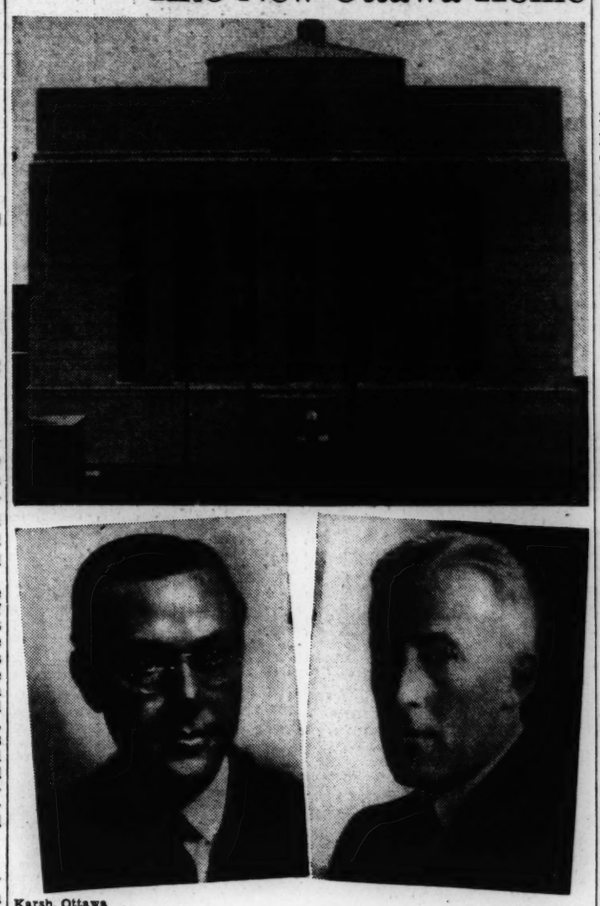
Subscribers will be allotted 8 per cent of their requests, but not less than $1,000 on any one subscription.

In addition to the cash subscriptions, holders of $58,000,000 of a maturing issue of the corporation requested and will be granted permission to exchange their maturing securities for equivalent amounts of the new issue.

Canadian Bank Loans Up

OTTAWA, Ont., (CP)—Current loans by chartered banks in Canada at March 31, were $15,353,584 greater than at the end of February and $58,241,130 higher than on March 31, 1937, according to the monthly report to the finance minister. Savings accounts were up $8,829,764 in the month and $39,618,650 greater than on the like date last year.

Bank of Canada Moves Into New Ottawa Home



Karsh, Ottawa

Upper—New Bank of Canada Building. Lower Left—Graham F. Towers, Governor, Bank of Canada. Lower Right—J. A. C. Osborne, Deputy Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Today is Moving Day for the Bank of Canada, even as it is for countless individual householders who choose the first weekday in May to transfer their belongings to a new habitation. Magnificent bronze doors now open to the public invite the citizen and visitor to enter one of the most beautiful edifices in the city, the center of the nation's network of banks.

The Bank of Canada is Canada's form of central bank, bringing her into line with the other countries of the world today, almost all of which have reserve banking arrangements. The bank might almost be looked upon as an arm of Government, inasmuch as the minister of finance appoints the majority of the directors, as well as the governor. The deputy minister of finance, who is the permanent civil service head of the finance department, is ipso facto a member of the board of the bank and a member of the executive committee, though without vote. He acts as liaison officer between the department and the bank.

The main difference between the Bank of Canada and any other bank in the country is that its clients are other banks and governments. All chartered banks in Canada have to maintain a certain reserve in the Bank of Canada. That is to say, a small percentage of the deposits of each bank made by its individual clients has to remain in the central bank. Through the influence which it can exert on the bank's reserves, the central bank may act to expand or curtail credit.

Business, Dubious Of 'Spend' Policy, Reducing Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—Noting industry in April showed "no material improvement" the National City Bank of New York said business is more concerned with reducing stocks of unsold goods and tightening operating efficiency than with "beating the gun on a hypothetical price rise."

The bank pointed out in its monthly business survey the immediate effect of the recent credit expansion steps in Washington, interpreted as potentially inflationary in the long run, has been "limited."

Sees No Early Improvement

The bank added:

"Evidently business men, if more hopeful for fall, are not counting upon early or rapid improvement and are indisposed to anticipate it in the markets.

"With April gone, they are impressed by the fact that seasonal influences are against an upturn between now and August."

The chief hope for improvement in the second half of the year, the bank said, lay in textile and other industries producing goods for the average consumer where progress in inventory reduction has been made.

"The volume of production and the buying power of factory workers and farmers has had a calamitous decline," it continued, "but production has been almost steady throughout this year, with the April level probably no more than a point or two below January.

"Business is lower, relative to normal, than in any year in our history except when violent credit deflation was under way; and the absence of depressing credit conditions at this low level itself warrants an assumption of stability."

Needs Changed Policies

Discussing credit-expansion and spending aspects of the Administration's new recovery program, the bank observed:

"It is almost inevitable that the pump-priming theory will fail at the point where the resumption of private spending and investment is scheduled to take place, unless policies both within and without the Government are such as to encourage a natural business recovery.

"A second truth is that expenditures cannot be continued indefinitely. A third is that they tend to set in motion deflationary influences which counteract their effect. They discourage private investment and if carried too far may drive capital into hoarding or out of the country. Moreover, their psychological effect diminishes with each use. Like all stimulants, more and more is required to produce less and less.

"There is abundant experience to prove these statements, in our own depression and in the present situation in France, where huge government deficits are utterly without stimulating effect, due to other factors."

Power Production Decreases in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of March total production of electric power for public use totaled 9,191,000,000 kilowatt-hours, compared with 8,440,000,000 in February, an increase of 8.9 per cent, the Federal Power Commission has reported. Production for March, 1938, however, was 755,000,000 kilowatt-hours, or 8 per cent below that in February, 1937.

For the first three months of 1938 production totaled 26,561,000,000 kilowatt-hours, compared with 28,741,000,000 in the same three months of 1937, a decrease of 1,780,000,000. Production for the year ended on March 31, 1938, was 116,011,000,000 kilowatt-hours. The commission gave no comparable figure for the year ended on March 31, 1937.

The figures did not include the output of electrified railroads, electric railways and certain State and Federal plants not producing energy for public use.

Exchange Seat $62,000

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat for $62,000, off $1,000 from the previous transaction, has been arranged. The top price for the year, made Jan. 12, was $75,000 and the low $52,000 on March 30.

This advertisement is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offer of participation or as a solicitation of an offer to participate. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR

THE ALEXANDER FUND

Today, May 2nd, the Fund made its 124th quarterly cash distribution at the rate of $2.00 to $10.00 per annum according to series.

Originated before the panic of 1907, the Fund has mailed quarterly distributions without interruption through times of war, panic, depression, and recession.

A new series—MMM—opens today. Moneys will be accepted in multiples of $100 during the first ten (10) days; thereafter on the basis of current market value. Participation in this series will be limited to $500,000.

Prospectus and information may be obtained from

W. WALLACE ALEXANDER INCORPORATED
Financial Managers
1228 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
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COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day 147,770
1938 volume to date 78,789,704
1937 volume to date 194,440,005

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Stocks shifted to the rear in today's market at a pace that hardly kept the ticker tape warm.

Losses running to 2 or more points in the morning were reduced near the final hour but without any broadening of activity. Transfers were at the rate of about 350,000 shares.

From the standpoint of technical observers recently dwindling volumes provided a little encouragement inasmuch as it was recalled that periods such as these have frequently marked the end of bear markets. Extended dullness, it was said, has often been indicative of pure exhaustion of selling power.

Bonds titled moderately backward, as did major commodities. European markets were uneven.

Steel shares dipped substantially, along with motors, coppers, aircrafts and an assortment of specialties.

Among conspicuous losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Boeing, Westinghouse, du Pont, General Electric, J. I. Case, Oliver Farm, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Johns-Manville and Air Reduction.

Oils confined declines to comparatively small amounts as expectations were voiced that the petroleum companies, entering the heavy consuming season, would enjoy expanded earnings in the second quarter.

Corporate Bonds Drop

Corporate bonds were backward today in face of a fresh advance in U. S. Governments which averaged about 1-16 of a point.

Renewed strength in the Federals following a mild reaction last week was attributed by dealer circles to a further increase of excess reserves under the Government's credit expansion program.

A heavy stock market was an influence in the downward drift of corporates. In late trading losses ranged from fractions to a point or more in Studebaker 6s, Republic Steel 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, 1968, Southern Railway 4s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, 1977 "E," and Anaconda Copper 4½s.

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s were a weak spot in utilities with a drop of more than 3. Louisville & Nashville first 4s moved up about ½ on small transfers.

The major trend in the foreign sector was down, with heaviest losses in loans of France, Uruguay, Poland, Cuba and Brazil. Belgium 6s improved about a point.

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—The curb market drifted idly lower today, although a handful of utilities managed to hold modest gains.

Industrial specialties were the worst losers near the final hour, with Sherwin Williams and Pittsburgh Plate Glass down nearly 2 points. Cities Service new was another weak spot, losing more than a point. Losers of around ½ point included Northern States Power "A," American Cyanamid "B" and Creole Petroleum.

Two little traded issues, Forman Brown Distillers and Pyle National, lost around 17 points on odd lots sales.

U. S. Imports Value And Quantity in '37 Largest Since 1929

WASHINGTON (AP) — American imports dropped sharply during the second half of 1937 but for the year as a whole, were the largest both in value and quantity since 1929, the United States Chamber of Commerce said.

The chamber, in an annual survey, attributed the decline in later months of 1937 "to decreasing demand for imported industrial raw and semi-manufactured materials and foodstuffs, one the result of the depression and the other because of bountiful domestic crops."

The chamber said in its review that 92 per cent of the chief exports by value and 85 per cent by quantity registered gains over 1936 and the average for the five years 1932-1936.

Wheat Values Drop To New 4-Year Lows

CHICAGO, May 2 (AP)—Four-year low price records, smashed repeatedly of late, were again outdone by the Chicago wheat market today.

All three active future deliveries of wheat here broke the present season's previous bottommost level. A general liquidating movement by holders was in evidence, largely to anticipate big domestic crop estimates expected tomorrow.

After a maximum drop of 1⅝ cents, Chicago wheat future rallied, and at the close were ⅛-½ cent lower compared with Saturday's finish, May 78⅞-79, July 77⅝-⅞, corn unchanged to 1⅛ lower, May 57¼-⅜, July 58⅝-¾, and oats ⅞-1¼ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market was extremely quiet today. Trans-Atlantic securities exhibited a heavy tone following the weakness in Wall Street, and closed a point lower to two points up. Aside from firmness in aviation shares, the industrial group was featureless. Rubbers were down in sympathy with easiness in that commodity. Base metals and British funds remained steady.

Paris: Banking shares and government bonds closed lower in a weak stock market, rentes lost 30 to 85 centimes and Bank of France was down 110 francs. The international group was also unsettled, Royal Dutch declining 125 francs and Suez Canal dropping 370 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 1 to 3 points down, the market selling off on liquidation in the May contract and Bombay realizing.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	Apr 16
52	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	34	31½	31½	Apr 29
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	4	8	8	8	
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
2¼	1⅜	Advance Rumely	1	2½	2½	2½	
58¼	40½	Air Reduction (1a)	17	41	40	41	—1
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 29
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 27
17⅛	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	17	8½	8½	8½	Apr 30
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	4	10⅝	10	10	Apr 28
21¾	11½	Allegheny Steel	1	15½	15½	15½	
9¾	4½	Allen Industries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
176½	134	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	138	138	138	+ ½
9¾	7	Allied Kid (⅝a)	3	8	8	8	Apr 29
14⅜	8¾	Allied Mills	3	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
9¾	4½	Allied Stores	8	6½	6	6½	
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 29
61¾	34¼1	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝a)	223	39¼	48⅝	38⅞	—1⅛
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	12½	12	12	Apr 29
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	3	3	3	3	Apr 29
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (3)	8	62⅜	62	62⅜	+ ⅜
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼a)	4	56	55	56	Apr 22
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (⅝a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
42½	23½	Am Brake Shoe(⅛a)	1	30½	30	30½	Apr 29
91½	70¾	Am Can (6)	6	83¾	83	83	—2
37½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	+ ½
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Pdy	4	16⅜	16½	16½	
50	37	Am C & Fy pf (2½a)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr 29
17⅜	9½	Am Ch & Cable (⅛a)	3	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 15
108½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	104½	104	104	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Am Colortype	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr 28
13⅜	9	Am Comi Alco	1	10	9⅞	9⅞	Apr 29
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug(¾a)	38	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ⅜
4⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4¾	3¼	Am & For Pow	5	3½	3	3½	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr 23
25½	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	18	18	Apr 26
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
12	9¼	Am-Hawaii $5 (1)	4	9½	9¼	9¼	Apr 28
4¾	2	Am Hide & Leather	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 30
38	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	17	17	17	— ¼
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
2½	1½	Am Ice	3	1½	1½	1½	
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr 26
7⅞	4½	Am International	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 28
23½	12¾	Am Locomotive	3	15	15	15	—1
74½	45	Am Locomotive pf	4	64¾	63½	64¾	Apr 28
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5¾	3	Am M & Met	1	3½	3½	3½	
38¾	33	Am Metal (¼e)	4	28½	28	28½	—1⅛
108½	99½	Am Met & Pr pf (6)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Apr 29
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf(1⅞k)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
33	16½	Am P&L$6pf(.93¾k)	3	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	—1⅛
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.80)	27	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	14	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	5	68½	67¾	68½	Apr 29
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
14¼	7½	Am Seating	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr 27
56⅝	38½	Am Smelt & R(1¼e)	26	38⅛	34¼	34⅞	— ⅜
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	114½	114½	114½	Apr 25
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
34¾	15½	Am Sti Fdrs (¼a)	3	20¼	19⅝	20	— ⅛
11⅜	6¼	Am Stores	2	8	8	8	Apr 28
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Apr 29
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	Apr 29
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr 28
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	126	125	125½	—1
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
73	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	68	68	68	— ½
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137	137	137	Apr 29
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	8	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ¼
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	69½	69½	69½	Apr 28
5⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr 27
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	10	5¼	5¼	5½	+ ¼
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30⅝	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¾e)	71	26	25½	26	— ⅜
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	34	34	34	Apr 28
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	2	15½	15½	15½	
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11⅜	11½	Apr 26
3⅛	2	A P W Paper	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Apr 29
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	Apr 28
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Arm Ill	2	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	36	36	36	—1
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork	9	29	28⅞	29	Apr 30
7⅝	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Apr 29
5¼	2½	Artloom Corp	5	3	3	3	
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
69	53	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	55	55	55	Apr 23
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
42	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
72	40¼	Atch T & S F (2)	7	28½	28¼	28¼	—1
27⅜	14	Atch T & S F pf (5)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
7¾	4¼	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	4	16½	16¾	16¾	— ¾
14½	6½	Atl G & W Indies	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr 29
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	8	8	8	Apr 28
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	20¾	20⅜	20¾	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	2	105	105	105	Apr 28
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	10	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	6	39½	39½	39½	
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	39	39	39	—1
6½	3	Auburn Auto	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr 29
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr 28
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	1	2	2	2	Apr 29
			1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛

B

10⅜	5	Bald Locos ct	10	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	8	5¼	5	5¼	
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr21
19	13½	Barber Asphalt	6	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr 29
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	12	12	12	Apr 20
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	15	15	15	
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103¾	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅝	3¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr 25
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 30
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	3	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ½
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	51	45¼	44¼	45¼	— ½
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	86	85	85	
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr 28
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	2	13	13	13	
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	9	12¼	11¾	12	Apr 29
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	35	25⅝	25½	25¼	—1½
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr 30
13⅞	9⅜	Bond Strs (.20e)	8	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	Apr 29
19⅝	15⅜	Borden Co (.70e)	10	20½	19⅝	20	—1¼
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Apr 28
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	16	16	16	16	— ½
23¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(⅛e)	3	7¼	7	7	
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	3	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	2	24¾	24½	24½	Apr 20
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	3	32½	32	32	
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr 29
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 28
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	6	19	19	19	— ⅛
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 28
41	32	Brown Shoe (3)	1	32	32	32	Apr 28
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 29
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	2	3½	3½	3½	
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 28
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	5	21¼	20½	20½	Apr 28
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	3	18½	15½	15½	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2	2	2	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 7
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros	2	6	6	5¾	— ⅛
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr30
4⅝	2⅜	Byers (A M) Co	5	3	3	3	
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	1	19	19	19	—1
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1½	1½	1½	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	1	7	7	7	— ¼
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
8½	5	Canad Pacific	12	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
36	27½	Cannon Mills (1e)	36	27½	21	21	—6¾
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 22
18	13	Carpenter Sti (.10e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Apr18
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	11	78	74	75	— ⅝
55½	29⅝	Caterpillar Trac (1e)	14	39¼	38½	39	— ½
103	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	104	104	104	+1
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	3	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28	20	Celotex Corp	5	17⅞	17½	17½	—1½
4½	2	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	1	22	22	22	Apr 28
11	7	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	10	10	10	Apr 26
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	Apr 29
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco(2e)	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr 28
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	333¾	33¼	33¾	— ¾
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & P	8	6½	6½	6½	Apr 29
12¼	7	Checker Cab	2	19	19	19	Apr 29
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio(1¼e)	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	4	26½	26	26½	— ⅜
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	1	70	70	70	Apr 26
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	31	31	31	—1¾
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	⅝	½	½	Apr11
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	2	2	2	Apr 29
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	20	1	⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 28
5⅜	3⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr 27
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Or	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr 30
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Apr 26
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 28
12¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab (½e)	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 27
16¾	13	Chiesa Cot C (¼e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr 29
5½	3¼	Childs Co	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 30
63½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp	58	39½	38¾	39½	— ⅜
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.60e)	2	11	11	11	Apr 27
3¾	2	City Stores	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr 30

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅜	Clark Equip	3	14	14	14	—3
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1⅛e)	3	18	17¾	17¾	Apr 29
43	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	8	39¾	39½	39¾	— ¼
16½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	2	12	12	12	
125	105½	Coca Cola (½e)	4	120	120	120	
90	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	58	58	58	Apr 21
11¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	6	8	7¾	8	Apr30
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	81	81	81	Apr25
27⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
30	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
32¼	13½	ColumbBr'eastA(.40e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
21¼	13	ColumbBr'eastB(.40e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	Apr 29
79	57½	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	97½	87½	87½	Apr30
15⅞	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	11	10½	11	+ ¼
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 26
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	61	61	61	—4
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	4	29	28½	28½	— ¾
95	84	Comi Crsd pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	2	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅜
90	90 st	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	97½	97	97	Apr 26
10	8½	Comi Solvents (.60)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
2	1	Comwith & South	9	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
43¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	5	34	33	34	+ ½
27⅝	22½	Comwith Edis (1¾)	13	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7½	7	7½	Apr27
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(⅛e)	3	19½	19	19	— ⅜
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19¼	11	Consol Aircraft	3	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	6½	6⅛	6⅛	Apr 28
25⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	31	21¼	20¾	21⅛	— ⅜
96½	88½	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	91½	91½	91½	— ½
1⅝	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6½	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	2	5½	5½	5½	
3¾	2⅜	Cons Laundries	17	3¼	3	3⅛	Apr28
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	32	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	Mar30
101½	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Apr30
26⅜	20¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Consol Textile	6	¼	¼	¼	
8¾	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	3	3	3	Apr 27
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	13	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	Apr 23
86⅛	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	80	80	80	Apr30
16⅜	9⅞	ContainerCorp	1	10¼	10½	10½	— ⅛
16½	8	Cont Bak A	6	12¾	12¼	12¼	Apr30
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	7	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞	— ⅛
46⅝	36½	Cont Can (1e)	6	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Apr 29
9⅝	6¾	Cont Diam Fib	1	6½	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
33	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	26¼	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
1¾	1	Cont Motors	3	1½	1½	1½	Apr29
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	17	26¾	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	11	11	11	Apr 29
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	1	61½	61½	61¾	+ ¾
166¼	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	165	165	165	Apr26
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	5	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
30	19	Crane Co	4	27	25¾	27	— ⅛
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (3)	2	97½	87½	87½	Apr30
25	21½	Cream of Wh (1e)	2	24¾	24¼	24¾	Apr29
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	2	7½	7½	7½	Apr26
39⅜	22¼	Crown Crk & S(⅛e)	10	36¾	36⅝	36¾	— ⅛
37	29	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
33¾	28½	Cro Crk pf xw(2¼)	4	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

British Railways Aim to Meet Cry Of Nationalization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Institution of a system of profit-sharing with railroad employees, pooling of locomotive construction between the "Big Four" British railways and the appointment of whole-time directors to the Boards are among proposals for drastic reorganization now put forward by the British Railway Stockholders Union.

Possibility of railway nationalization has been widely talked of here recently. While at least one railway chief has publicly come down on the side of state-owned lines the general feeling in rail circles is one of apprehension. Stockholders have for some time been searching for "clean-up" formula which would make nationalization unnecessary.

Should Anticipate Crisis

The Stockholders Union's program is put forward primarily as one for discussion with the railway Chairmen. It follows publication of an 'impartial survey' of the problem of nationalization undertaken on behalf of the Union.

"The one certain thing," this survey stated, "is that the possibility of crisis must not only be accepted but anticipated."

The program now put forward appears to be the "anticipation" urged by the writer of the survey. It comes from the pen of Mr. Ashley Brown, General Secretary of the Union and member of the executive committee, and is published in the B. R. S. U. official journal.

"On more than one occasion," Mr. Bronw declares, "the Union has been in advance of the Railway Companies and has lived to see its program triumphantly vindicated. But if such matters now belong to the past they should at least lend weight to our assertion that there are other and greater questions which must be dealt with in the near future."

Mr. Brown then adds the reminder that a great political party has emblazoned on its banner "Nationalize the Railways."

"Does anyone suppose that if this party is suddenly placed in power it will forget this item?" he asks. "Of course it will remember it, and the price it will pay will be the very lowest that suggests itself. Are we then to await this catasthophe or can we avert it?

Must Co-ordinate Services

"We must cut from beneath the feet of the Socialists all those arguments which are likely to win support from the man-in-the-street," Mr. Brown continues.

"The companies must co-ordinate their services, they must so reduce unnecessary expenditure, they must so reorganize their boards, so reconstruct their relationship with labor, that a gigantic trust controlled by the State will fail to attract either the trader or the taxpayer."

Mr. Brown's suggestions, made 'to strengthen the position of the Companies as independent dividend-earning concerns,' come under four main headings, Co-operation, Co-ordination, Reduction of Expenditure, and Wage Disputes.

With regard to co-operation, Mr. Brown states that all disadvantages resulting to commerce and the public from the independence of the four systems must be swept away.

"It must," he adds, "be recognized that the four groups constitute one industry divided, merely for convenience in administration, into four sections."

Suggests Pooling Receipts

With regard to co-ordination, Mr. Brown proposes some system of pooling receipts. At the moment a "standard equitable revenue" for the railways is laid down by Act of Parliament. Up to the present no company has attained this revenue. It is provided, however, that when it does achieve it 20 per cent of these extra earnings may be allocated to stockholders, provided that 80 per cent is allocated to rate reductions. Mr. Brown's point is that if one company attains its Standard Revenue, through wise administration, before other companies, the stockholders will still be left without their legal bonus since no company can reduce its rates while the rates of the others remain at their old level. Hence, he declares, a system of pooling of receipts must be put into effective operation before any company attains its Standard Revenue.

Pooling of locomotives is put forward as one main plan to reduce expenditure. At present, Mr. Brown points out, there is a needlessly expensive system whereby each railroad designs and builds locomotives without regard to anything that any other railroad is doing, or to any locomotives surplus to requirements that any other road may have.

Standard Designs Needed

"What is required," he says, "is a set of standard designs for use throughout the country, and the construction and use of locomotives by the four Companies in common."

Mr. Brown criticizes the present system of wage and adjustments, made by a statutory tribunal, as involving the companies in an endless series of claims and counterclaims.

"The real alternative to the existing system, and all that it implies in uncertainty and unrest," Mr. Brown declares, "is a system that gives the worker a share in the profits he is assisting to make. The point for conideration is here a simple one—are the 400,000 railway employees to be our opponents or our allies?

"Does anyone suppose that if they were our allies the necessary increase in net revenue would fail to be forthcoming?" he continues. "We have never heard of a firm that has instituted this system and lost from it.

"There is an hour when things are possible," Mr. Brown stresses, "but the sands run quickly through the glass."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '45-43	109.11	109.11	109.11
3 4s '54-44	114.5	114.5	114.5
2 3½s '49-46	108	108	108
22 2¾s '51-48	104.7	104.7	104.7
35 2½s '53-49	101.17	101.16	101.17
8 2¾s '54-51	103.8	103.8	103.8
1 3s '55-51	108.1	108.1	108.1
11 2⅞s '60-55	103.31	103.28	103.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-42	105.13	108.13	105.13

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	102.30	102.30	102.30
25 2¼s '44-42	103.7	103.7	103.7
10 3s '52-44	105.12	105.11	105.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Allegh Val 4s '42	102	102	102
26 Allis Chalm 4s '52	204	103¾	103¾
1 Am & For P5s 2030	37¼	37¼	37¼
11 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101⅝	101½	101½
12 Am T&T 3½s '61	102	101⅞	101⅞
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	87¾	87½	87½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 Arm Del 4s '55	93½	93½	93½
7 AT&SF 4s '15	103	103	103
10 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	96½	96¼	96½
1 AT&SF Ry M 4s '65	99	99	99
10 Atl & Birm 4s '33	16	16	16
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	74½	74½	74½
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 B&O 5s '96 P	18	18	18
16 B&O cv 4½s '60	15½	15½	15½
1 B&O 4s '48	41	41	41
2 B&O 5s S W '50	29	29	29
5 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	127½	127½	127½
3 Beth Stl 4½s '60	102½	102⅜	102⅜
5 Beth Stl 3½s '52	86¾	86¾	86¾
5 Boston & Me 5s '67	29	29	29
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104½	104½	104½
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	40¼	40	40
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	67	67	67
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	81	81	81
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	21½	21½	21½
3 Can Nor 5s '52	83	83	83
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114½	114½	114½
16 Can Pac 5s '54	97	97	97
11 Can Pac 4½s '46	96¾	96½	96¾
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	91	91	91
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74¾	74½	74½
2 Certainteed 5½s 48	60	60	60
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	92½	92	92
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	90	90	90
10 CB&Q gen 4s 58	95½	95½	95½
5 Chi Gt West 4s 59	16½	16½	16½
9 CMStP & Pac 5s 75	8¾	8½	8¼
25 CMStP&P ad 5s 2000	3	3	3
2 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Col & So 4½s '80	36½	36½	36½
10 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅞	107	107⅞
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	106	106	106
6 Con Edis 3½s '46	102⅝	102½	102½
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
9 Con Edis 3½s '58	101	101	101
5 Con Oil 3½s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Crown Cork 4s '50	103½	103½	103½
15 Cuba R R 5s '52	39	39	39
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4½	4½	4½
75 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109¼	109½
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	99	99	99
1 Dr Pen V&G cn 5s '56	72½	72½	72½
4 Elec Auto Lit 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	36½	36½	36½
2 Erie&Pittsb 3½s '40B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	101	101	101
3 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104¼	104¼
55 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	85	84¾	84¾
5 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	102½	102½	102½
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	41	41	41
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	29½	29½	29½
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	34½	34	34
5 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Int Paper 6s '55	80	79½	79½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	88	88	88
34 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84½	83¾	84½
6 Int T&T 4½s '52	84	83¾	83¾
16 Int T&T 5s '55	87	86½	86½
5 K C South 5s '50	55	55	55
2 K C South 3s '50	63¾	63¾	63¾
12 K C Term 4s '60	105⅝	105½	105½
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	103	103	103
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53½	53½	53½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	20	20	20
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	19½	19½	19½
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	138½	138½	138½
1 Loew's 3½s '46	99½	99½	99½
28 Louis & N un 4s '40	101½	101	101⅝
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	77½	77½	77½
2 L&N So & N Ala 5s '63	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 McCrory Stre 5s '51	100	100	100
3 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	100½	100½	100½
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 M&P & SSM cn 4s '38	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	34¾	34½	34¾
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15½	15½	15½
8 Mob & T 4½s '77	11½	11½	11½
2 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92	92	92
2 Montreal Tr 5s '41	93½	93½	93½
4 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	96	96	96
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50½	50½	50½
9 NYC 4½s 2013A	44¾	44	44
3 NYC 3¾s '43	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
11 NYC 3½s '52	59¼	58⅝	58⅝
4 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	34	34	34
3 NY Conn 4½s '53	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	52¼	52¼	53¼
11 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 NW O & W rfg 4s '92	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 NY Steam 5s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 NY Steam 4½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	105½	105½	105½
10 NY Tel 3¼s '67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Niag Sh 5½s '50	85¼	85¼	85¼
3 Norf & W 4s '96	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	100⅜	100¼	100¼
24 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101½	101½	101½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	112½	112½	112½
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	98½	98½	98½
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	102	101⅞	101⅞
10 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Para Pict 6s '55	88	88	88
1 Penn Dix 6s '41A	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
1 Penn Pa 4½s '81	96⅝	96½	96⅝
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	90½	90½	90½
1 Pen RR 4s '48	107½	107½	107½
2 Pen RR 4s '48 st	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
4 Phila Co 5s '67	87	87	87
10 Phil Elec 3½s '67	107¼	107½	107¼
7 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	100	99¾	100
2 PCC 4s StL 4½s '77	92	92	92
10 PCC&StL 4½s '64	110	110	110
1 Portl Gen S 4½s'60	55	55	55
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	50	50	50
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	84½	84½	84½
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	52¼	52¼	52½
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 Republic Steel 4½s'61	79¾	79½	79⅛
2 Republic Steel4½s'50	106	106	106
5 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 SanAntPubServ 6s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
11 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6½	6¼	6¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s'50	11½	11⅛	11⅛
14 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	5¼	5	5⅛
2 Shell Un 3½s '51	101⅞	101¼	101⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	94	94	94
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	39	39	39
9 So Pac rfg 4s '81	65½	65⅝	65½
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	54¼	54	54
7 So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	51½	50¾	50¾
2 So Pac RFTer 4s '50	80	80	80
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	37⅝	37½	37⅝
3 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104	104	104
3 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102	101⅞	101⅞
3 Studebaker 6s 'cv '45	87⅝	87½	87⅝
3 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107	107	107
3 T RR A St L4½s '39	104	104	104
5 T RR A St L 4s '53	100	99¾	99¾
10 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	106	106
1 Unit Bis Am 5s 50	106½	106½	106½
1 U S Rub 5s 47	105½	105½	105½
1 Util P&L 5½s 47	50¼	50¼	50¼
10 Util P&L 5s 59	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Va El & Pow 4s 55A	108	108	108
15 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	103	102½	102½
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	101½	101½	101½
1 West Md 4s 52	79	79	79
1 West Pac 5s 46 asd	13½	13½	13½
1 Western Un 5s 51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Western Un 5s 60	86	86	86
2 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	90¾	90¾	90¾

Foreign Bonds

13 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80	79¾	80
13 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80	80	80
1 Australia 5s '55	104½	104½	104½
8 Australia 5s '57	104	104	104
9 Australia 4½s '56	100	100	100
1 Belgium 6s '55	106	106	106
2 Berlin City 6s '58	21½	21½	21½
2 Berl City El 6½s '51	28	28	28
7 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜
18 Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	83½	83½	83½
22 BuenA4½s&Aug'76	84½	84⅜	84½
9 BuenA4½s4½s Apr'76	88½	88	88½
9 BuenA4½s4½s'76	87½	87½	87½
9 Canada 3s '67	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
2 Chile 7s '42	17½	17½	17½
2 Chile 6s '60	17½	17½	17½
13 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17½	17½	17½
15 Chile 6s '61 Sept	17½	17½	17½
5 Colomb 8s '61 Jan	13⅜	13¾	13¾
5 Colomb 8s '61 Oct	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	93¾	93¾	93¾
14 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	52	52	52
2 Costa Rica 7s '51	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Cuba 5½s '48	89½	89½	89¼
22 Czecho 8s '51	75	75	75
3 Czecho 8s '52	75¾	75¾	75¾
3 Denmark 6s '42	102⅝	102⅜	10 ⅝
2 Denmark 5½s '55	99¼	99¼	99⅛
17 Denmark 4½s '62	96¾	96¾	96½
1 Dom 5½s '42	60	60	60
2 French 7½s '41	101½	101	101½
4 French 7½s '41 unst	93¼	93½	93½
1 Ger C Ag Loan 6½s '58	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Ger Gov 6½s '48	26	26	26
1 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	21½	21½	21½
17 Italy 7s 1951	79½	79	79
10 Minas Ger 6½s '58	8½	8½	8½
2 Minas Ger 6½s '59	8½	8½	8½
8 N Sou Wales 5s '58	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Norway 4½s '65	101½	101½	101½
9 Norway 4s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Poland 8s '50	52	52	52
1 Poland 6s '40	52	52	52
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	9½	9½	9½
5 Sao Paulo Bt 8s '50	9½	9½	9¾
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	33	33	33
1 Serbs Cits Sl 8s '62	28½	28½	28½
7 Serbs Cits Sl 7s '62	28¼	28	28¼
1 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	51	51	51
6 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87½	87½	87½
2 Uruguay 8s '46	42	42	42

Bond sales, total today (in dollars), 2,407,000; previous day, 2,187,000; week ago, 4,831,000; year ago, 6,522,000; two years ago, 7,439,000; Jan. 1 to date, 604,839,390; year ago, 1,355,464,000; two years ago, 1,387,093,000.

Battle Continues For Control Of C. & O. Road

NEW YORK (AP)—Earlie Baillie, Wall Street banker who tried vainly to compose the differences between Robert R. Young and the Guaranty Trust Co. in the fight for control of the profitable Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, has started a proxy campaign of his own.

Mr. Baillie, partner in J. & W. Seligman & Co., investment bankers, sent letters to C. & O. stockholders, signed by himself, John L. Dickinson, Charleston, W. Va., banker, and John B. Hollister, Cincinnati, Ohio, attorney, asking proxies to vote for a C. & O. board which would include themselves and Young.

The action prompted Mr. Young to issue a statement that ". . . Mr. Baillie now succeeds to the role of Guaranty's solicitor for C. & O. proxies, previously occupied by Messrs. Bradley and Murphy (Charles L. Bradley, president of the Chesapeake Corp., and John P. Murphy, his secretary). . . .

New Board Proposed

"The C. & O. proxy solicitation of Messrs. Bradley and Murphy over the past several weeks has not been crowned with conspicuous success. It is reported that they and their friends have secured less than 1 per cent of the votes of the C. & O. stockholders.

"Accordingly, the Guaranty for the first time proposed to remove these two men from the Chesapeake Corp. board in their negotiations with me on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday."

Mr. Baille and his associates also asked revocation of previous proxies obtained by the Young management group, which Mr. Young said Saturday totaled 37,000, three quarters of the number of public individual stockholders.

The proposed Baillie board, which, the signers say, would not affect present operating management of the C. & O., includes in addition to the four named:

Herbert Fitzpatrick, C. & O. chairman; John D. Brooke, president; H. B. Erminger, Jr., considered an ally by Mr. Young; F. B. Bernard, representing the Ball interests from whom Mr. Young obtained control of Alleghany Corp. last year, and J. M. Miller, Jr., Richmond banker.

Would Dissolve Holding Company

All are present directors except Messrs. Baille, Dickinson and Hollister.

Conspicuously omitted from the list are two present directors, Joseph A. Dart and John C. Myers.

Mr. Baille and his associates said at last week's "peace conference" they had proposed election of that board, that pending litigation be voluntarily terminated, and that the Chesapeake Corporation be dissolved "in due course."

Mr Young said he has been laboring for the dissolution in the interest of the C. & O., although that would diminish the influence he now exerts through Alleghany Corporation. He asserted the Guaranty was working against the railroad's interests by opposing the dissolution.

In his statement he said the settlement offered to him by Mr. Baillie and the Guaranty involved the removal of Messrs. Bradley and Murphy from the Chesapeake Corporation board if Mr. Young would replace some long-time C. & O. directors with Guaranty-Baillie candidates.

"Up to now," he remarked, "Guaranty has publicly denied any purpose of changing the C. & O. directorate."

Suspects Baille's Move

He also accused Mr. Baillie of reversing himself on the issue of dissolving the Chesapeake Corporation.

Mr. Baillie, Mr. Young said, participated in the original suit which blocked Mr. Young's proposed dissolution of the corporation, but now, "is suddenly converted, according to his own letter, to the dissolution of this holding company—but only after the C. & O. board is first tailored to fit the Guaranty's pattern."

Mr. Baillie and his friends urged haste in returning proxies inasmuch as the adjourned C. & O. stockholders meeting will be reconvened May 10.

The end of the negotiations was signalized by a letter sent by Guaranty Trust Company to Alleghany Corporation bondholders, putting itself on record as believing the C. & O., "should not continue to be subject to the control of Mr. Young."

Mr. Young, surprised by the turn of events, as he had said the way was open for further negotiations, retorted:

"The statement of the Guaranty Trust Company, that I control the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company is absurd."

Decline in Lumber Output And Shipments Continues

WASHINGTON (AP)—Continued recession in production, shipments and new orders was reported by the country's leading lumber industry.

For the week ended April 23, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association said 526 reporting mills produced 173,240,000 feet of lumber, compared with 178,268,000 feet finished by 547 mills the preceding week.

Shipments and new orders booked by the 526 mills during the week ended April 23, were 176,934,000 feet and 159,874,000 feet, respectively. This compared with shipments of 184,735,000 feet and orders of 170,-599,000 feet reported by the 547 mills the preceding week.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Ainsworth	6	6	6
100	Air Devices	1	1	1
800	Alum Co Am	72½	71½	72½
100	Alum Ltd	82	82	82
400	Am Airlines	11½	10¾	10¾
1200	Am Centrifugal	2¼	2	2
100	A Chi P&LAww(2¾h)	18	18	18
600	Am Cyan B (.60)	16¾	16⅝	16¾
100	Am & Fgn P war	1½	1⅜	1½
300	Am Gas & El (1.40)	26	25¾	26
125	Am G&E pf (6)	107⅛	106¾	107⅛
50	Am Hard Rub	9	9	9
25	Am Mfg	13¾	13¾	13¾
2600	Am Caracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	¾
300	Am Republics (.40g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Am Sup Power	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Thread pf (¾)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	Arctur Rad Tube	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Ark Nat Gas A	3	2⅞	2⅞
500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	As El Ind	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Asso G&El r z z z	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Atlas Corp war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Automat Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
340	Axton Fis A	22	21	22
400	Aviation & Trans	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Babcock & Wil	20¼	20	20¼
100	Baldwin Loco war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Bardst'n Dis	1	1	1
100	Barium Stk Stl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Bath Iron Wks (6%f)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Bellanc Aire	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	¾	¾
100	Bliss (E W)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Blue Rid ev pf (3h)	36	35½	36
400	Blumenthal (B)	6	6	6
200	Bowm Bilt K	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Bowm Bilt H 1 pf	11½	11½	11½
100	Breese Corp	4½	4½	4½
100	Brewst Aero (.10e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Brill B	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Br Am Tb B (.623e)	26	26	26
200	Brown F Dist	2½	2	2
10	Brown F Dist pf	40	40	40
300	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	21	21	21
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	95	95	95
200	Carib Syn	1	1	1
300	Carrier Corp	21¾	21½	21¾
100	Casco Prod (1⅛e)	8	8	8
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12	12	12
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	80¼	80¼	80¼
200	Centrif Pl (.40)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	ChamberMW8t (.80)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2400	Cities Service new	8¾	7¾	8
1800	Cit Serv pf	41⅜	39½	41⅜
200	Cit Serv B pf	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
40	Cit Serv B 1 pf	36½	36½	36½
400	Claude Neon Lts	1½	1⅜	1½
500	Colon Develop	2	2	2
400	Colo Fuel&I war	4½	4½	4½
100	Colum O&G	3½	3¼	3½
600	ConsCoppermin (⅛e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Cons Mill Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cont Roll & Stl	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Cooper-Bess	6	6	6
100	Corroon & Rey	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Creole Pet (½a)	20½	20½	20½
400	Crown Drug	1¾	1¾	1¾
6300	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Darby Pet	7	7	7
200	Det G&M pf (1.20)	12½	13¼	13¼
100	Distill Liq	3	3	3
100	Divco Twin Trk (.40)	3	3	3
100	Domin St & Coal	11½	11½	11½
1200	Eagle Pich Ld(.10e)	9	8¾	8¾
100	Easy Wash MB	3½	3½	3½
100	Elec Bond & Sh pf (6)	1	1	1
1700	El Bond&Sh	6½	⅝	6½
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	46	46	46
100	Elect Share	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Emp Dis El pf	53	53	53
300	Emp G&F 7% pf	54	52½	54
400	Emp G&F 7% pf	54½	51¾	54½
75	Emp G&F 6% pf	55½	51	52½
50	Empire Pow (½k)	19	19	19
200	Emsco D&Equip (1)	8	7⅞	8
300	Fairchild Av	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ferro Enam	16	16	16
200	Fidelio Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Fla P&L $7 pf(.88k)	38	37½	37½
25	Ford M Can B (1)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Gen Alloys	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Gen Ltd (.643g)	18½	18½	18½
10	Gen Pub S pf	33	33	33
150	Gilbert (AC) pf(3½)	35	35	35
200	Glen Alden (⅛e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Greenf T & D	8½	8½	8½
100	Harvard Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Hazeltine (3)	15¾	15¾	15¾
300	Hecla Min (.10e)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	12¾	12¾	12¾
300	Holophane (.30e)	9½	9	9
100	Int Pap & Pow war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Intern

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcements of lectures.

Canada

Manitoba

Brandon: Oak Theater, 4:30 p. m., May 8.
Portage la Prairie: Playhouse, 8:30 p. m., May 8.
Virden: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., May 9.
Winnipeg: (auspices Society): First Church of Christ, Scientist, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 8:30 p. m., May 10. Radiocast Station CJRC, 630 kilocycles.

Ontario

Port Arthur: Trinity United Church, 8:15 p. m., May 12.
Chatham: William Pitt Hotel, 8 p. m., May 8.

England

Cheshire

Sandbach: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 17.

Hertfordshire

Letchworth: Broadway Church, Broadway, 8 p. m., May 20.

Lancashire

Liverpool (Second Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 8 p. m., May 16.
Manchester (Fourth Church): Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, 7:30 p. m., May 16.

London

London (Fifth Church): Hornsey Town Hall, Broadway, Crouch End, N.8, 8 p. m., May 19.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (Second Church): Elite Picture House, Parliament Street, 3 p. m., May 15.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Third Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 19.

Yorkshire

Halifax (Second Church): Victoria Hall, 3 p. m., May 15.
Sheffield (Second Church): Sheffield City Hall, 8 p. m., May 20.

Isle of Man

Douglas: Wellington Hall, Duke Street, 7:30 p. m., May 17.

Germany

Cassel: Kasinosaal, Wolfsschlucht, 8 p. m., May 20. In German.
Frankfurt (Main): Grosser Saal des Saalbaues, Junghofstrasse 20, 8 p. m., May 19. In German.
Munich (First Church): Tonhalle, Türkenstrasse 5, 8 p. m., May 17.
Pforzheim: Kirche, Hermann Göhring Allee 25, 8 p. m., May 16. In German.
Schorndorf: Festsaal-Löwenkeller, 4 p. m., May 15.

United States

California

Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., May 8. Lecture will not be radiocast.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., May 10.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., May 13. Radiocast Station KFWB.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., May 10.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., May 12.
Los Angeles (Thirty-first Church): The Riverside Drive Breakfast Club, 3213 Riverside Drive, 3 p. m., May 8.
Los Angeles (auspices First Church, Florence): Church Edifice, 1845 East Seventy-first Street, 8 p. m., May 9.
Oakland (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1219 Filbert Street, 3 p. m., May 8.
San Francisco (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m,. May 9.
Yreka: Broadway Theater, 8 p. m., May 13.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 9.
Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., May 12.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 12 m., May 13.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park Road, 3:30 p. m., May 8.
Chicago (joint lecture): Chicago Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., May 12. Radiocast Station WIND, 560 kilocycles.
Chicago Heights: Church Auditorium, Lincoln Way and Edgewood Avenue, 8 p. m., May 9.
Danville: Washington School Auditorium, Gilbert and Madison Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 13.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m. May 12.
Jacksonville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 12.
La Grange: Cossitt Avenue School Building, Cossitt, Ashland, and Madison Avenues, 8 p. m., May 12.
Monmouth: Circuit Court Room, Court House, Public Square, 8 p. m., May 13.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., May 13.
Ottawa: Church Edifice, 116 West Lafayette Street, 8 p. m., May 14.
Princeton: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 8.

Indiana

Chesterton (Society, Chesterton and Porter): Chesterton High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 8.
Evansville: Coliseum, 8 p. m., May 12.
Hagerstown: High School, Community Hall, 8 p. m., May 13.
Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., May 9.
Logansport: Church Edifice, North and Ninth Streets, 8 p. m., May 12.
Shelbyville: Methodist Church, 3:30 p. m., May 8.
Valparaiso: Memorial Opera House, 8 p. m., May 13

Iowa

Mason City: High School, 220 East State Street, 8 p. m., May 13.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, West Mt. Royal Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 14.

Michigan

Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 13.
Cadillac: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., May 9.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., May 9.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, 8231 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 13.
Detroit (auspices Sixth Church): Second Church of Christ Scientist, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 12.
Grand Rapids (First Church): Fountain Street Baptist Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 10.
Jackson: Church Edifice, Wildwood Avenue and Homecrest Road, 3:30 p. m., May 8.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Westnedge Avenue, 8 p. m., May 14.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, Pennsylvania and Jerome Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 10.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 10.
Saginaw: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., May 12.

Minnesota

Brainerd: Franklin Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 9.
Mankato: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 10.
Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Hennepin and Summit Avenues, 8 p. m., May 9 and 10. May 10 lecture radiocast Station WDGY, 1120 kilocycles.
Winona: Church Edifice, Main and Eighth Streets, 8 p. m., May 14.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 10.

New York

Albany: Capitol Theater, 57 Chapel Street, 3:30 p. m., May 8.
Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth and Forty-fifth Streets, 8 p. m., May 14.
Glens Falls: Church Edifice, Lincoln Avenue and Davis Street, 8:15 p. m., May 12.
Ithaca: Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., May 9.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m , May 12.
Poughkeepsie (Second Church): Vassar Chapel, Vassar College Campus, 8:15 p. m , May 13.
Syracuse (Second Church): Huntington School Auditorium, Sunnycrest Road at Forest Hill Drive, 8:15 p. m., May 13.
Waverly: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 10.
Yonkers (First Church): Auditorium, Saunders Trades School, 8:30 p. m., May 13.

North Dakota

Fargo: Fargo High School Audtorium, 8 p. m., May 9. Radiocast Station KVOX, Moorehead, Minn., 1310 kilocycles.

Ohio

Elyria: Elyria High School Auditorium, Sixth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 10.
Middletown: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 8.

Oregon

Ashland: Varsity Theater, Main Street, 8 p. m., May 12.
Eugene: Heilig Theater, 8 p. m., May 13.
Hood River: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 8.
Oregon City: New Senior High School Auditorium, Twelfth and Van Buren Streets, 8 p. m., May 10.
The Dalles: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Bay 9.

Pennsylvania

Franklin: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 12.
Pittsburgh (Third Church): Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church, 3:15 p. m., May 8.

Washington

Puyallup: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 13.
Seattle (Second Church): James Monroe Junior High School Auditorium, Eighteenth N. W. and West Sixty-fifth, 8 p. m., May 14.
Seattle (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Dayton Avenue, 8 p. m., May 10.
Tacoma (Second Church): Jason Lee Intermediate School, Sixth Avenue and Sprague Street, 8 p. m., May 12.

Wisconsin

Baraboo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 12.
Beaver Dam: Davison Theater, 8:15 p. m., May 10.
Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 9.
Fond du Lac: Armory E, 31 East Second Street, 3 p. m., May 8.
Janesville: Beverly Theater, 19 South Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 10.
Menomonie: Mabel Tainter Memorial Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 8.
Neenah: Neenah High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 8.
Racine: Church Edifice, College Avenue and Ninth Street, 8 p. m., May 9.
Superior: Church Edifice, Nineteenth Street and John Avenue, 3:15 p. m., May 8.

'Mulready' Stamp Cover

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

First Stamps Ever Issued To Be Exhibited in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With the announcement by the Royal Philatelic Society of London, that an international stamp exhibition to be held in 1940 will mark the observance of the 100th anniversary of the "Mulready" cover, and the "Penny Black" which were the world's first stamps, interest of both amateur historians and stamp collectors turns to Rowland Hill, who kept a school with his father and brothers at Bruce Castle in Tottenham.

It was Rowland Hill who thought some system of carriage should be devised to give the poor an equal opportunity with the rich to exchange letters with their friends, and who thought, too, that the public exchequer would be the better for being bulwarked by some form of postal revenues, and so succeeded in getting a penny postage scheme adopted.

Rowland Hill was the third son of T. W. Hill, and he was named after Sir Rowland Hill, the great English preacher—the preacher of whom Southey said was a man whose manner was that of a performer as great in his own line as Kean or Kemble.

Due to a frailty which kept him in bed most of his childhood, Rowland Hill achieved a phenomenal skill with figures. His father was a man of the most advanced political and social views, and he managed a school at Hill Top in Birmingham where, at the age of 12, his son Rowland assisted him in the mathematics department.

In 1819 the school was removed to Hazelwood, in the Hagley Road, and an improved educational system signalized the removal.

Issued Popular Treatise

Three years later the first edition appeared of what was to become Rowland Hill's famous pamphlet called "Public Education: Plans for the Government and Liberal Instruction of Boys in Large Numbers—Drawn From Experience." The pamphlet was so eagerly read that a second edition was produced in 1827.

It was the Hill's plan "to leave as much as possible all power in the hands of the boys themselves," and in a circular issued after Rowland Hill had become headmaster of the school, he set forth that the system worked so well, "the headmaster has never once exercised his power of veto." This probably influenced Arnold of Rugby in his initiation of the famous school prefect system.

In 1827 the school was moved to Bruce Castle in Tottenham. For five more years Rowland Hill served as headmaster, before retiring, but his historical association with Bruce Castle remains to this day, for the General Post Office maintains a postal museum at Bruce Castle, the choicest items in which are the documents and curiosities associated with Rowland Hill's determined crusade for penny postage.

Having left the profession of schoolmastering, Hill became secretary to Gibbon Wakefield's scheme to colononize South Australia. And in 1835 he turned his peculiarly rich administrative talents to a study of a possible postal system.

It has been said that because Hill was not then a post office official, and the system he devised was so simple, that there was a tendency to overlook both the originality and thoroughness of the system, and his extraordinary contribution, by means of it, to his country, and to the world.

In his study of the possibilities, Hill deduced that the principle expenditures in the carriage of mail was its receiving and distribution, and that the cost of its mere conveyance differed so little with distance, that a system based on a uniform rate would be effective.

Foresaw Huge Business

He believed that any deficiencies not covered by the postal rate itself would be more than made up by the enormous increase in business which would come as a result of increased opportunity for average people to be able to patronize the mails. In this he anticipated almost in so many words statements made by Postmaster General Farley recently with

"Penny Black" Stamp

respect to increased use of the mails in the United States in 1937.

In 1837, then, Rowland Hill issued his now famous pamphlet recommending a postal rate of one penny per half ounce weight of mail, in the United Kingdom.

He was explicit about the symbol which was to be the postage. "Perhaps difficulties might be obviated," he said, "by using a bit of paper just large enough to bear a stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash which, by applying a little moisture, might be attached to the back of a letter."

Public opinion ran high and in 1837 the House of Commons appointed a special committee to inquire into the matter. A bill was presently brought in by the Government. Royal assent to penny postage was obtained in 1839. By Dec. 4 of that year postage was in force, but at fourpence. But by Jan. 10, 1840, penny postage became a fact.

Almost immediately Hill was appointed to the Treasury, to superintend the establishment of the postal system.

In 1841 the Liberal Government retired, and he lost his job, but in 1846 the Government felt so indebted to him for his excellent scheme that it granted him the sum of £13,360.

Almost simultaneously, however, the Liberal Party was returned to power, whereupon Rowland Hill was made secretary to the Postmaster General, and eight years later he was in charge of the entire administration of his department.

Knighted in 1860

In 1860 a knighthod was bestowed on him. Four years later the Government voted him the sum of £20,000 in addition to the retention of his annual salary of £2000. Oxford University conferred its D. C. L. upon him, and June 6, 1879, he was given the freedom of the City of London. Visitors to Westminster Abbey inquire the way now to the placque which marks his resting place.

It is interesting to reflect that the initial motivation of all Hill's efforts to establish a penny post was a conviction that letter writing and receiving had too long been confined, outside of the very rich, to members of Parliament and a few friends provided, not only somewhat mysteriously, but snobbishly as well, with the privilege of having their missives transmitted free, upon condition that the name of the legislator be displayed on the cover.

As usually happens in cases of privilege, loopholes were found, and in 1839 Hill's figures showed him that something like 6,000,000 letters had changed hands within a period of time without the formality of bringing the public treasury a farthing of revenue. This incensed him not only because he thought most of them were letters from people who could well afford to pay postage, but because he felt it set up a class distinction and acted to deprive as worthy, though poorer people, of the pleasure and satisfaction of exchanging letters with their families and friends.

The biography of Rowland Hill has been written by his nephew, Dr. Birbeck Hill, to whose credit stands what is commonly accredited as the best edition existant of Boswell's Johnson.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on June 5, 12, also (E. D. S. T.) short-wave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m. (E. D. S. T.), 604 mc, on June 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on June 5.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC, 570kc, on May 8, 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on May 15, June 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 8, 15, 22, 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on May 15, June 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on May 8, June 12, July 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 8, 15, 22, 29.
San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on June 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on May 8, 15, 22, 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 5.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, May 8, 15, 22, 29.

Group of Noted Theologians Begins Task of Revising Bible

CHICAGO, May 2 (AP)—A group of distinguished theologians undertook today a monumental five-year task of revising the Bible to give "an official version embodying the best results of modern scholarship."

The revision, projected by the International Council of Religious Education, will be the first since 1901 when the American standard version was published.

Dr. William A. Irwin of the University of Chicago, one of 12 scholars chosen to do the work, said in a special interview that the revision was undertaken because "some words and phrases of the King James version, published in 1611, are obscure if not actually unintelligible to the modern reader."

"When the King James version was produced it was a great achievement of Biblical scholarship," Dr. Irwin said. "And it continues one of the literary treasures of our language, coming as it does from the age of Shakespeare and Milton.

"But what can the modern reader make of the information, for example, that the onyx stones on the shoulders of the high priest's robe were 'inclosed in ouches of gold' or that the golden candlestick was adorned with 'knops'?"

The International Council, which is composed of representatives officially appointed by 41 Protestant denominations of the United States and Canada and 30 State Councils of religious Education, acquired the copyright of the American standard edition of the revised Bible in 1929. The principal purpose of the copyright was to protect the purity of the text.

The American standard was translated from original manuscripts and the King James version, and is used widely in the churches and colleges of the denominations that compose the council. There are many private Bible translations, such as Dr. Edgar Goodspeed's and James Moffat's, used mainly for individual reading and study.

"What errors have been found in the American standard version?" Dr. Irwin was asked.

"It is marred by one very serious mistake," he said. "The American version has rendered the name of the God of Israel as Jehovah, a word that has no ancient support, that does not in the least represent the original pronunciation, but arose in medieval times through ignorance of a feature of the Hebrew text. It is the unanimous decision of the present committee of revisers to restore the expression, the Lord, which has the sanction of more than 2,000 years of use, first in Jewish and then in religious circles, and is certainly much richer in religious feeling and suggestion."

Dr. Irwin said that present-day knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages "enables us to understand more truly the thought of the original writers."

The committee, divided into Old and New Testament sections, will meet twice a year.

Board to Alter Court Methods

(Continued from Page 1)

sult is a contribution by the Labor Board to the general Administration movement to be somewhat kinder to business than has been its past practice.

Attorneys for the Ford Motor Company had already moved to raise the question of the Board's procedural practices before the changed attitude of the Board was disclosed. The attorneys had filed a petition in Court to take testimony of members of the Board and its staff regarding procedure followed during the case. The Board countered this by announcement that it would move tomorrow for leave to withdraw its petitions to enforce its order issued against the Ford Company last December.

Ford Seeks to Learn Labor Board's Consultants

COVINGTON, Ky., May 2 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company asked the Circuit Court of Appeals today for permission to determine whether the National Labor Relations Board, prior to its order against the Company, consulted any one not connected with the Board, including Thomas Corcoran, Benjamin V. Cohen, John L. Lewis or Homer Martin.

The Company submitted a list of 57 questions, asking the Court to require the Chairman, J. Warren Madden, and Edward S. Smith and Donald Wakefield Smith of the NLRB to answer to them under oath.

The company demanded copies of any recommendations or communications received by the Board from any of the persons mentioned, and also memorandums passed between Board members and Board employees who helped prepare the findings of facts and conclusions of law.

Mr. Ford seeks to set aside a Labor Board order of Dec. 22, 1937, charging the firm with violation of the Wagner Act at its Detroit plants, directing that it cease what the Board termed anti-union activities and reinstate 29 workers, discharged assertedly for union activity.

Court Defers Action

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The Supreme Court postponed action for at least two weeks today on litigation involving the question of whether employees who strike are entitled to the protection of the National Labor Relations Act.

Only a few minor opinions were delivered before the Court arranged to recess until May 16 after hearing arguments in two cases.

896 Cases Docketed

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board docketed 896 new cases in March, a 44 per cent increase over February. The Board reported April 30 that it had handled 13,381 cases since its inception in the fall of 1936, involving 3,398,727 workers. Almost 75 per cent of these cases has been closed.

Chamberlain Defends Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

was necessary to make some effort to improve them."

Mr. Chamberlain cited President Roosevelt's approval of the Anglo-Italian accord.

"The President of the United States signified his sympathetic interest because he considers this affords proof of the value of peaceful negotiations," the Prime Minister said.

An attack was launched by Herbert Morrison, Laborite, who charged that British recognition of Italy's conquest of Ehiopia constituted a "disgrace to the honor of this Country."

Mr. Morrison also charged that "the circumstances connected with the resignation of Mr. Eden (Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary) were such that if the Prime Minister had not made some sort of agreement he would have been politically humiliated, possibly politically destroyed."

[Mr. Eden resigned Feb. 20 because he would not approve opening negotiations wih Italy while Italian troops remained in Spain.]

Conservative members cheered the Italian Ambassador, Count Dino Grandi, who followed the debate intently from the diplomatic gallery, when the Prime Minister praised his part in the negotiations.

Mr. Chamberlain said his foreign policy was designed "not only to establish peace but if possible to restore confidence that peace can and will be maintained, because without that confidence no progress is possible in international affairs." He continued:

"We can only obtain that confidence if we can succeed in removing grievances, differences and suspicions which might, unchecked, lead to war.

"That is not a task which can be accomplished in a moment or all at once, but if we can succeed in eliminating danger spots one by one we may in time find ourselves in a position to arrive at the goal at which we are aiming."

Referring to Britain's promise to recognize Italy's rule in Ethiopia, Mr. Chamberlain asserted:

"The only circumstances in which recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia could morally be justified would be if it were an essential feature of a general appeasement.

That is the position of the Government. Mediterranean appeasement is a step toward general appeasement."

The opposition laughed and jeered when Mr. Chamberlain recalled that Italy had assured Britain it had no territorial ambitions in Spain.

The Prime Minister lashed at his critics for opposing "an agreement which had done much to lighten the tension in Europe and avert the danger of war." He went on:

"I believe that between Italy and ourselves this agreement marks the beginning of a new era and the first step toward a saner state in Europe."

Mann Reveals Plan To Turn American

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2 (AP)—Thomas Mann, self-exiled German Nobel Prize winner, went to Toronto, Ontario, today to return to the United States under the German quota and then become an American citizen.

Dr. Mann revealed his determination to become a citizen of the United States in a lecture here. He expects to make application in New York this week.

"For the duration of the present European dark age, America is to support Western civilization," he explained. The author of outstanding novels will finish his latest work here.

Contract for Metal Workers in Paris

PARIS, May 2 (AP)—Metal workers in Paris today announced that they had signed a new collective contract, ending the threat to production in that section of the armaments industry. Although the 160,000 workers went back to work April 19 after a 23-day strike, the new agreement was reached only last night.

It failed to make wage increases automatic in line with the rising cost of living as the workers demanded, but included flat increases of from 20 to 35 centimes an hour for a 40-hour week (about 24 to 42 cents a week).

Italian Airline Crash

ROME, May 2 (AP)—The worst disaster in the history of Italian civil aviation, costing the lives of 14 airplane passengers and five aviators, was investigated today by the Italian Government, General Aldo Pellegrini, chief of Italy's commercial aviation, went to Formia to conduct the inquiry. The giant airliner of the Ala Littoria Company, en route from Tirana, Albania, to Rome, ran into dense clouds Saturday afternoon and hit a mountainside near Formia, 70 miles southeast of Rome on the Tyrrhenian coast. Loss of a consignment of jewels sent on approval to King Zog of Albania to permit him to select gifts for his bride, the former Countess Geraldine Apponyi of Hungary was confirmed. The original consignment was valued at 20,000,000 francs (about $614,000) and was insured.

Wedding Joins Romanoff And Hohenzollern Houses

POTSDAM, Germany, May 2 (AP)—Prince Louis Ferdinand of the House of Hohenzollern and the Grand Duchess Kira of the House of Romanoff were married in civil ceremony in Cecilienhof Castle this morning.

In keeping with the private character of the wedding, no reigning houses were invited except that represented by the Queen of Denmark, sister of the Crown Princess Cecilia. The Queen attended with the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark. There were no high members of the German Government, and the Former German Kaiser, Wilhelm, likewise was absent. A Protestant ceremony will be performed Wednesday in the Ex-Kaiser's home in Doorn, the Netherlands.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

TORONTO ONT.—Attractive bachelor apartment, furnished, bath, kitchenette and living room; for summer months; central; reasonable. MISS E. HUNTLEY, 18 Wellesley St. KI. 3376 or AD. 9471.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. ERLE P. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Modern six-room bungalow in Maryland suburb, 1 block from D. C. line; $4750. Write L. I. MAXSON, 1200 Heath St., Lafayette, Indiana.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Florist
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You'll always do better at
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MANCHESTER (Continued)

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VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
for Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service 'phone 595 Taxi 'phone 596 600 Church St.

FOR THE GRADUATE
Select
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
from
PHILLIPS BROS., Inc.
906 MAIN STREET PHONE 844

The COTTON SHOP Is Open!
One of the largest collections of Cottons in the State . . . from $1.98 to $29.95.
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
802 MAIN PHONE 3040

D. MOSES & CO.
Crisp New Cottons for Summer
Visit our BABY SHOP
Phone 861 916 Main St.

SHEARD'S HAIR SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Permanent Waves
613 Church Phone 4221

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
1220 RIVERMONT
PHONE 200

NEWPORT NEWS

Your Wedding and Graduating Gifts Should Come From
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

New Spring Casual Coats
$16.95
NACHMAN'S
32 Street and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

W. C. Swartz Co., Inc.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
42ND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
During Month of May

NORFOLK (Continued)

Norfolk Silver Plating Co.
SILVERSMITHS
ART METAL FINISHING
Electric Lighting Fixtures Refinished Silver, Gold, Chrome, Nickel, Brass and Copper Plating
ANTIQUES, FLAT and HOLLOW SILVERWARE REPLINISHED
Yacht and Auto Parts Chrome Plated
220 W. York Street Phone 42167

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK . VIRGINIA

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boy's Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER
Carpet Cleaning
ORIENTAL RUGS
SHAMPOOED LIKE NEW
Fireproof, Mothproof Storage
2216 WEST BROAD Dial 5-2801

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
NATALIE SHOPPE
Advanced Spring Showing
in
WOMEN'S and MISSES' WEARING APPAREL

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Display of
DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
For Early Spring Showing

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Dial 5501

Flowers of the Finest Quality for MOTHER'S DAY
Guaranteed to Please
FALLON, *Florist*

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON

BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture.
Covie & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

CLARKSBURG

Cut Flowers Potted Plants
MADISON MINES
FLORIST
Greenhouses, 512 Milford St. Tel. 885

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Office Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
236 MILFORD ST. Phone 74, 75, 76, 77

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
PHONE 600—601—602—603

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

CLARKSBURG (Continued)

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant
Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount
Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union
Beckley
Spencer, Grafton, Logan

"THE STORE AHEAD"
Will H. Malet Co.
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
FLORSHEIM SHOES

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

GIFTS
POTTERY LAMPS
FLOWERS
BLUE DEL FLOWER SHOP
446 Tenth Street Phone 7240

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932
1029 THIRD AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

WHEELING

Standard **ESSO** *Dealer*

D. L. Sharpenburg
Prop.
National Road at Birch Lynn
Wheeling, W. Va.

Mother's Day
May 8
Gladden the Day with Flowers
LANGHANS
1217 Chaplain St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

The Odd Craft Shops
Ladies and Children's Wear
Imported Novelties
Souvenirs
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W. Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

CROSSLAND & BEALE LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1378
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
314 FIRST STREET WEST

ALBERTA (Continued)

CALGARY (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
"HBC" Paint
Renowned for its lasting qualities and outstanding value. A "Bay" Product with a "Bay" Backing. "Paint-up" this Spring!
(It's "The Bay" in Calgary)

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

Hudson's Bay Company
It's the "Bay" for Quality, Service and Value
Featuring famous makes of
FOOTWEAR • COATS
DRESSES • HATS
LINGERIE • HOSIERY
Available to Monitor readers on the Walk Rite "12 Pay Plan."
Walk Rite Style Shoppe
Limited
EDMONTON

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.
It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit the
"LOG CABIN" IN THE "BAY"
You'll get many ideas on furnishing your summer camp.
FIFTH FLOOR

Hudson's Bay Company

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

THE Winnipeg SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

FOOT SAVER SHOES FOR WINNIPEG
2—SHOE STORES—2
Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Parlane Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22813

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

MANITOBA (Continued)

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A driver will call

Prices
477 KING ST. E PHONE 2-1186
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
THE EMERALD LUNCHEONETTE
Next door is under same management
CANDY and ICE CREAM

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET EAST

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, State Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.
202 Dundas Met 7 11
613 Dundas Fair 970
729 Richmond Met 167
77 Wharncliffe Met 4568

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
147 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order,
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Painting and Decorating
Met 1380 156 Wortley Road

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Fine Stationery
Engraving of Highest Quality
Personal Cards, Crests, Addresses
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
8 London (2 shops) St. Thomas 1

When Next in London Be Sure to See
THE AISLE OF FASHION
(Second Floor)
Smallman & Ingram
Limited

ONTARIO (Continued)

LONDON (Continued)

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
238-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J
—9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

At Ottawa's Smart Store
KNOX HATS
and
Lady Biltmore Hats
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

R. G. POWELL GROCER

We stock many Monitor-advertised items including
Heinz Food Products

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
PHONE 2-3027
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 7-0488

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 3-0600

Evening gowns and wraps should be Re-texed to protect them against stains
LANGLEY'S
2-7361

TORONTO

Refrigerator Bargains
at
Heintzman & Co.
LIMITED
Save from $20 to $50 on new 1937 Westinghouse refrigerators — 5-year guarantee. Terms as low as $1.50 per week.
195 YONGE STREET EL. 6201

OLIVE FARM DAIRY Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

INSURANCE
FIRE AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT
JAS. G. GRAHAM
180 Beech Ave. HO. 1909

MARY MACPHERSON CORSET SHOP
KAYSER HOSIERY and LINGERIE
Suite 218, 229 Yonge St. at Shuter
Phone Elgin 5757

THE CRUISE ROOFING CO.
Felt and Gravel, Built-Up Roofing, Asphalt Shingling and Tinsmithing
95 BROADVIEW AVE. GL. 1867
RES., GR. 0523

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

JANE ROBINSON HAT SHOPPE
Importer and Designer
1436 Yonge Street
(14 stores south of St. Clair)
Hyland 7200

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Flexible
CANTILEVER SHOES
For Style and Comfort
18 BLOOR STREET W.

Order GOLDEN CREST MILK
FROM YOUR SALESMAN Tomorrow!

CITY DAIRY Phone KI. 6151

J. E. WAINWRIGHT
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Estimates on new buildings construction
Alterations or repairs
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad 2533

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO Ly. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind, Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
39 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin7906

Store Your Furs in Canada's Most Modern Cold Storage Vault
100% Protection at 2%
ALLAN FURS
510 MOUNT PLEASANT
PHONE HY 4040

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

WALK-OVER SHOES
in TORONTO at
290 YONGE STREET
K. B. LOHEED

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Character Clothes for Women
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN
COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffure
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs)
ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

DOMINION ROYAL TIRES
and Tire Service
CHAMBERS & COOKE
LIMITED
221 Adelaide St. W. AD. 1459

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ECONOMY SERVICE
Here is a service finishing the larger flat pieces, leaving everything else for you to iron at home at a remarkably low figure—call and let us explain it further.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

WINDSOR

Buy English China
and DIAMONDS in
WINDSOR, CANADA

Open Stock Dinnerware and Individual Gift Pieces. MINTON — ROYAL CROWN DERBY, WEDGWOOD — DOULTON — AYNSLEY —ROYAL WORCESTER, etc.
McCREERY'S
2 Stores—Air Conditioned
China Shop, Prince Edward Hotel
Jewelry Store, 246 Ouellette Ave.
Opposite DETROIT, MICH.
6 minutes Bus ride thru Tunnel

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

SPRING FURS
Foxes, Sables and Capes
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.
Lancaster 7029-0929 1193 Phillips Square

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

MELROSE ELECTRIC
SEE THE NEW
WESTINGHOUSE and THOR WASHERS
Radio and Electric Repairs—Meccano Supplies
42 Westminster Ave. North Montreal West DE. 0931

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
BElair 2834 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

LEADERSHIP IN GOLF . . .
This may not be the "greatest (golf) show on earth" to steal a phrase from the circus, but we have been told it's the BEST IN CANADA. We've spared no effort to bring to golfers the latest developments and innovations in equipment.
FOR MEN — Walter Hagen, Bobby Jones, Joe Kirkwood, Johnny Revolta, and many others.
FOR WOMEN—Miss Canada, Helen Hicks, Bobby Jones, Lady Diana, and Campbell clubs.
Complete line of branded golf balls.
Simpson's
BASEMENT FLOOR

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

F. WILLIAMS
LANDSCAPE GARDENER
Plants, Shrubs, Perennials
Estimates Free
428 WILLIBRORD AVE., VERDUN
YORK 0898

Now Is the Time to Buy Your
ANNUALS, PERENNIALS and SHRUBS
THORNBURG BROS., Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE. 0531

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

1883 Williams GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR 1938
For Quality & Value
Shop At
R. H. Williams & Sons LIMITED
THE GLASGOW HOUSE
REGINA CANADA

FOODLAND Ltd.
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

One Store Only.
Free Delivery.
BROAD and 11TH
Heinz Food Products
TEL. 6641

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity
Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
PHONE 6551 731 BROADWAY

FRANK DUNN
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 SECOND AVE. N.

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes

150 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4555

European Local Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

LONDON, S. W. "Yellowbank," 206 Sheen Road, Richmond—Guests received in delightful home; large garden; every comfort; separate tables for meals; terms from 3 Gns.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
BOOKBINDER
19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone EUSton 1071-2

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING a corset or belt made to measure by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick undergarments
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W1. 6439

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All branches of dancing; schools visited. Write Box M-2312, BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 7852.

JEAN PULLING, A.R.A.D. (Inter.), Dancing Teacher, Littlemead, Derek Road, Maidenhead. Phone 1922. Children's dancing a speciality. Schools visited.

DOGS FOR SALE

PEKINGESE in Scotland; thoroughbred puppies always for sale. Miss Douglas, Broughty Pekingese Kennels, Broughty Ferry, N. B.

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville, de réception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4216, 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London. W. 8. Western 3954.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White) 18 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30, Sat. 10-12

FLATS TO LET

CHANDOS COURT
FLATS close to Buckingham Palace; from 3 gns. per week Furnished; constant hot water; central heating; electric lifts; liveried porters; long or short lets; optional service. ESTATE OFFICES, 64 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1. Tel. Abbey 1525.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

PIANO—Boudoir grand for sale, excellent condition, much reduced. Box W-1035, BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE—Welbeck Vacuum Cleaner, 12 gns., almost new, cost 20 gns. Box W-1037, BCM/CSM, London.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S., Est. 1898, Landscape and Garden Contractor, garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council, Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1863

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED — House to rent, near Golders Green, London; 3 beds, lounge, kitchenette. Offers to Mrs. Cooper, 10 Finchley Ave., N. 3.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London. S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

KNITWEAR

KNITWEAR! For all occasions; smart comfortable inexpensive, REVILO POWELL, 130 Wigmore St., (No. 3), London, W. 1.

SHETLAND & HIGHLAND CROFTERS WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES
11 Eccleston Street, London, S. W. 1
Hand Knit Garments of every description. Lace Shawls, Scarves, Tweeds, Rugs, Yarns, etc. Moderate prices. Phone Sloane 7024.

LAUNDRIES

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Straighten Up!

I met a ole gen'man on de road
All bent like he toted some great big load;
An' I felt so sorry I had to say,
"Ma brudder, how come you done got dat way?"

"O long ago, sister," de po' man replied,
"I losted a gold piece; an' since den I's tried
To fin' it by huntin' all ober dis groun'—
Till I jes' got stooped like dis, way down."

"But brudder, while you's been stoopin'," I said,
"You's missed de riches dat's here instead!
Jes' straighten up now—ob de past let go—
An' you'll fin' golden days in an endless flow."

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Power to Call Meetings

Question: Our bylaws provide for an annual meeting for "election of officers and the transaction of any business that may properly be brought before the meeting." The next section reads, "The Board of Directors may order the Clerk to call a special meeting of the church whenever such action may seem advisable." Another section provides that upon request of 5 members the Clerk shall call a special meeting to be held within 10 days.

At the annual meeting a motion was put, and carried by a good majority, to hold another business meeting 6 months from the date of the annual meeting. Also a motion to have a special meeting at a stated future time to discuss a special need was carried in like manner.

The validity of these motions and votes has been questioned since then. The point brought up is that the bylaws provide for the number of meetings and the method of calling them, and so it was against the bylaws for the church to entertain, or vote on, a motion to hold another meeting.

If this point is well taken, do not our bylaws as they stand, restrict the free democratic action of the members as a whole in taking action at the annual meeting?

Answer: Any doubt of the validity of the motions is hardly tenable. The basic powers and privileges of the organization must be assumed to remain there unless specifically delegated in the bylaws. The bylaws here say the board "may" call a special meeting under certain circumstances and "shall" call a special meeting under other circumstances, leaving the inference that in all other respects the basic right to fix a meeting date lies with the membership.

Even if the word "may" be construed as to give the board all power to call a meeting, there remains the fact that the members may direct the board to call a meeting.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

We start the week with a fairly easy cryptogram. Note the single letter and the repetitions of words. The asterisk (*) denotes a proper name. And, as a hint—It's a fact that—

*JKLMN LO PQN RMST OPKPN LM PQN *VMLPNU *OPKPNO PQKP QKO RMST RMN RPQNX OPKPN KO K YRVMUKXT.

An Acrostic

Six-letter words as called for in the definitions below are to be filled in as provided for:

B — — — — W
L — — — — H
A — — — — I
C — — — — T
K — — — — E

(1) Dig. (2) Extent. (3) Soda Ash. (4) Believe. (5) To start a fire.

Letter Juggling

Here's an easy one for the youngsters to play with. Three different 4-letter words may be formed from the 4 letters given below. Use all 4 letters in each word:

A T S C

Working Puzzles

A puzzle fan has answered correctly 13 puzzles out of a total of 18. What is the smallest number of puzzles that must be answered correctly in succession in order to bring the average above 90 per cent; above 80 per cent?

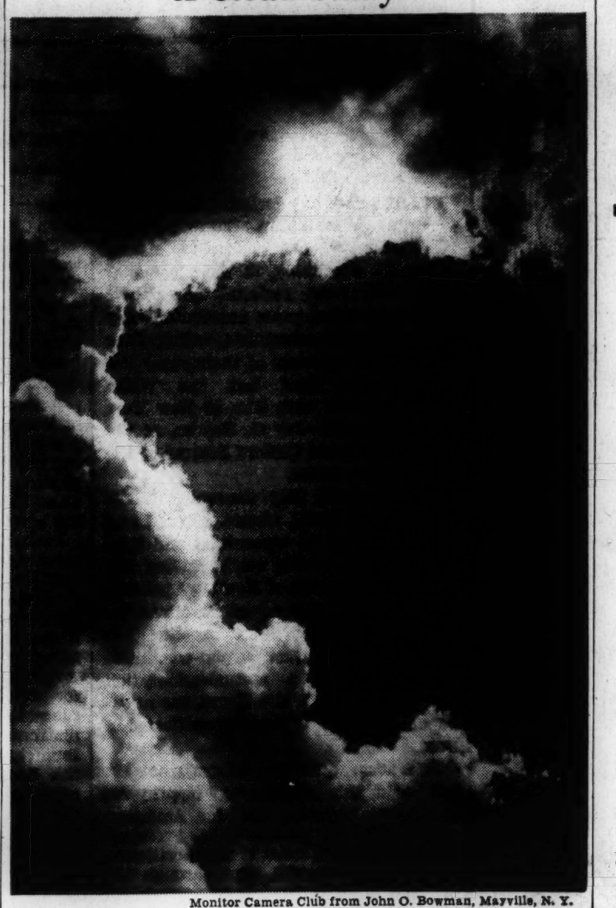
Fun With Synonyms

Another list of 10 words and their synonyms to start the week:

1	elaborate	sparing	
2	flagrant	primary	
3	amicable	complicated	1
4	elementary	uncertain	
5	superior	glaring	
6	optional	varied	
7	frugal	friendly	
8	obscure	regular	
9	monotonous	selective	
10	normal	imposing	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

A Cloud Study—



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Jelly And Gelatine?

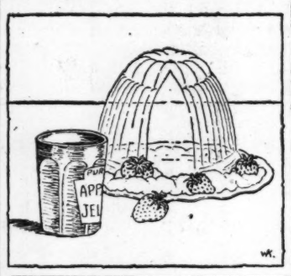
Jelly and gelatine look a great deal alike when served on the table, both being gleaming, translucent masses of deliciousness; but they are really not as alike as they look.

Let us first consider what jelly consists of. To make a satisfactory jelly of the proper consistency from fruit juices, three substances are necessary: acid, sugar, and pectin.

As many jelly makers have discovered by experiment, fruit that is too ripe will not make good jelly, or perhaps will not jell at all. The reason is that the natural acids present in the fruit when green have mostly been changed chemically into sugar by the ripening of the fruit. To remedy this, the jelly maker may add a touch of extra citric or tartaric acid, thus improving her chances of success. If there is a lack of natural fruit sugar, about a cupful of cane sugar for each pint or so of juice, added hot just before the final simmering of the strained juice will help. Pectin, when lacking, may be supplied by adding apple juice or citrus peel.

Desserts made from gelatine are quite a different matter. They do not depend on pectin, sugar, or acid, for the jellying agent is the gelatine itself. And, too, gelatine is not a fruit product, but is obtained from the bones and cartilage of animals.

None of the three necessary ingredients of pure fruit jelly are necessary when gelatine is used. In point of fact, any color, flavor, or sweetness may be looked upon as gratuitous and unnecessary additions in gelatine jelly. For when pure, gelatine is colorless, odorless, and almost tasteless. However, as far as most of us are concerned, even if they are technically needless, sugar, flavoring, and coloring are very attractive and desirable additions to gelatine "jelly" that is intended for table use.—W. P. Keasbey.



Brevities

Toronto Star: Sometimes an officeholder mistakes the respect due his office for a tribute paid to himself.

San Francisco Chronicle: What's become of Easy Come—of the old-time knockabout team of Easy Come-Easy Go?

St. Louis Star-Times: A singer says he keeps the wolf away from his door by crooning. This seems to be a case for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Members of new grandmothers' clubs say "Grandma's place is not in a chimney corner." In fact, you see a lot of 'em sitting behind a radiator with their eyes on the road.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Some of the newer automobiles are equipped with illuminated vanity mirrors so women can see to put on the make-up. It might be possible to connect the powder puff with the windshield wiper to make the whole process automatic.

Quotation for Today

IT IS easy in the world to live after the world's opinions; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the Great Man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—EMERSON.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What country has boosted its income tax from 25 per cent to 27½ per cent to help pay the cost of an extensive rearmament program?

2. Who is the first queen to possess American blood?

3. (a) What is the name of the new political party which has been formed in the United States by the La Follettes? (b) What is its symbol? (c) Does the party stand for lessening of powers for the Government?

4. Who is the new head of the Government's revived and strengthened National Emergency Council, one of the Mr. Roosevelt's most important recovery agencies?

5. What was Henry Ford's historic 25-word riddle-speech before the meeting of newspaper publishers in New York?

6. What new accord has just been drawn up between France and Britain?

7. (a) How much of a wage cut has been voted by the Association of American Railways? (b) How much would this save the railroads annually?

8. What sensational new venture is Prof. Auguste Piccard, stratosphere pioneer, now planning?

9. What company is undertaking to make a movie of the entire Bible?

10. What prominent European country has announced its intention of not being represented at the New York World's Fair?

11. What severe blow has been dealt to the wage-hour bill in Congress?

12. What is the latest indication of an increasing sense of church unity?

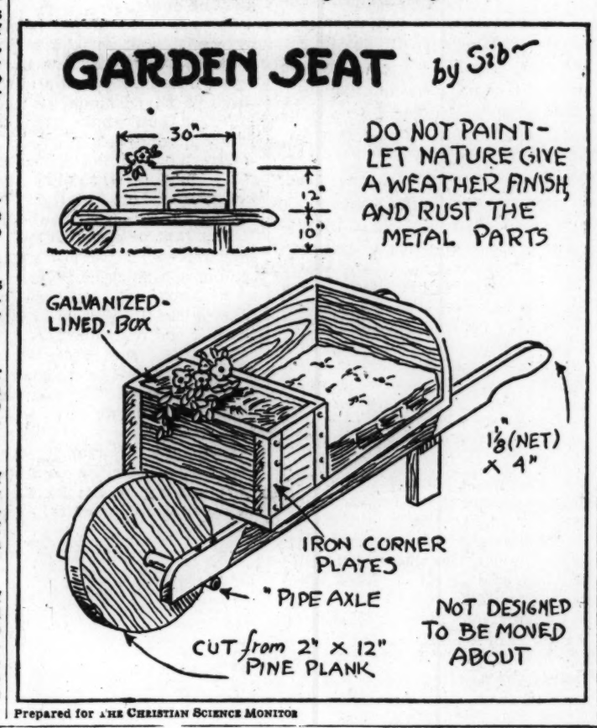
13. What is the obvious purpose of Japan's new campaign in far northwestern China?

14. What was the significance of Henry Ford's visit to the White House?

15. Who has asked Congress to end tax exemptions on State and Federal employees and securities?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Make It Yourself


GARDEN SEAT by Sib
30"
12"
10"
DO NOT PAINT - LET NATURE GIVE A WEATHER FINISH AND RUST THE METAL PARTS
GALVANIZED-LINED BOX
1⅛ (NET) × 4"
IRON CORNER PLATES
PIPE AXLE
CUT from 2" × 12" PINE PLANK
NOT DESIGNED TO BE MOVED ABOUT

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

—Mirrored in a Pond

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

In Lighter Vein

Not An Ill Wind

"A tornado carried away my carriage and blew an automobile into my yard!"

"That was no tornado, brother; that was a trade wind!"

Heard At The Opera

Little Felix: "And why does the lady close her eyes when she sings?"

Mother: "Shh-sh!"

Father (unsympathetically): "She doesn't want to see her audience suffer."

Stop, Stop!

Out in an oil locality a new man was making frantic efforts to raise a stand of twelve-inch pipe all by himself. The foreman, jealous of his safety record, yelled excitedly, "Hey there, stop! Hey you, stop! Don't do that! Stop!"

Came the calm reply, "Whassamatter, boss? Are you trying to dictate a telegram?"—Wall Street Journal

The Office Boy Says:

Husbands have wives to tell them how to drive cars, but bachelors have to shift for themselves.

Vice Versa

"Is it true that all inventors are pretty good anglers?"

"No; it's just the other way around."

Three Moves

"First of all, my boy, realize that my time is limited. Secondly, say what you want. Thirdly, be short."

"Well, dad, firstly I do. Secondly I will. Thirdly I am!"—Answers

Daily Anecdote

Genesis of Temple University

A young man once came to Dr. Russell H. Conwell ("Acres of Diamonds") and asked him how he could get an education in spite of the fact the he had to work to support himself and a dependent.

The busy but sympathetic clergyman suggested that he come three evenings a week to his study for instruction. After his first Latin lesson, the youth asked whether he could bring a friend along. Dr. Conwell told him it would be all right. The next week six young men came to the study, and the next forty.

That was the beginning of Temple University.

Jest a Minute

"I rather thought you'd be coming home when you heard Junior was working again!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Keeping in Touch

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Because family love and loyalty are so worth-while, the members of a certain family have solved the problem of keeping in touch with one another by means of a chain letter, or round robin—it was started 25 years ago. In this way, the parents hear from each of their six children each week.

One rule strictly observed is to hold a letter no longer than 24 hours.

The plan has prove so effective that grandchildren away at school have asked to be included in the circle, in order that they, too, may keep in touch with family affairs.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Alessandri-Palma, Arturo (är-tōō′-rō ä′-lĕs-sän′-drē-päl′-mä) —President of Chile.

Baulard, Col. René (rē-nā′ bō′-lär′)—"Dictator" of ancient Republic of Andorra, which is wedged in the Pyrenees border between France and Spain.

Braunau (brou′-nou)—Hitler's birthplace in Austria.

Chigi (kē′-jē)—Name of palace in Rome where Italo-British accord was signed.

Comnen, Petrescu (pĕ-trĕs′-kōō kŏm-nĕn′)—New Rumanian Foreign Minister.

Di Maggio, Joe (dē-mäd′-jō) —Star outfielder of the New York Yankees (American League baseball team).

Hess, Rudolf (rōō′-dôlf hĕs′) —German Cabinet Minister Without Portfolio.

Himmler, Heinrich (hĭn′-rĭĸ hĭm′-lēr) — Chief of Police in Greater Germany.

Hore-Belisha, Leslie (hōr′-bĕ-lē′-shä) — British Minister of War.

Miaja, Gen. José (hō-sā′ myä′-hä) — Supreme head of military and civilian affairs in southern four fifths of Loyalist Spain.

Rapee, Erno (ûr′-nō rä-pā′)— Conductor of Radio City Music Hall Symphony Orchestra.

From the Biographical Section of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Chaliapin, Fedor (shäl-yä′-pēn) — Famed Russian basso, who recently passed on.

Van Gogh, Vincent (vän ĸōĸ′) Famous Dutch artist.

Key: āle, . chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Britain.

2. The Queen of Albania, who before her recent marriage to King Zog was Countess Geraldine Apponyi of Hungary, whose mother was an American.

3. (a) The National Progressive Party of America. (b) The symbol is a cross within a circle. (c) "The ownership and control of money and credit, without qualification or reservation, must be under public and not private control."

4. Lowell Mellett, formerly editor of the Washington News.

5. "We are all on the spot; and stick to your guns and I will help you, with the assistance of my son, all I can."

6. A defensive alliance by which the army, navy, and air forces of both sides would be under a unified command in the event of hostilities.

7. (a) 15 per cent. (b) $250,000,000.

8. An undersea exploration in a specially designed metal ball, with which he hopes to reach a depth of approximately six miles.

9. Vogue Films of England has already ordered research work on the production, on which it plans to spend approximately £400,000.

10. Germany will not be represented; the Government gives the reason that a large amount of foreign currency would be involved in erecting a pavilion and in providing the necessary financial guarantee.

11. The House Rules Committee on April 29 voted 8-6 against a rule by which the new bill could be acted upon.

12. The vote of the Methodist bodies of the United States to unite.

13. The new battle area is close to the Outer Mongolian border. The Japanese are attacking in this area in an evident attempt to stop any Russian supplies from coming through to China.

14. It is seen as a hopeful, if not fruitful, step to better relations between business and the Administration.

15. President Roosevelt.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Maine is the only state in the United States that has only one other state as a boundary.

An Acrostic: Burrow, Length, Alkali, Credit, Kindle.

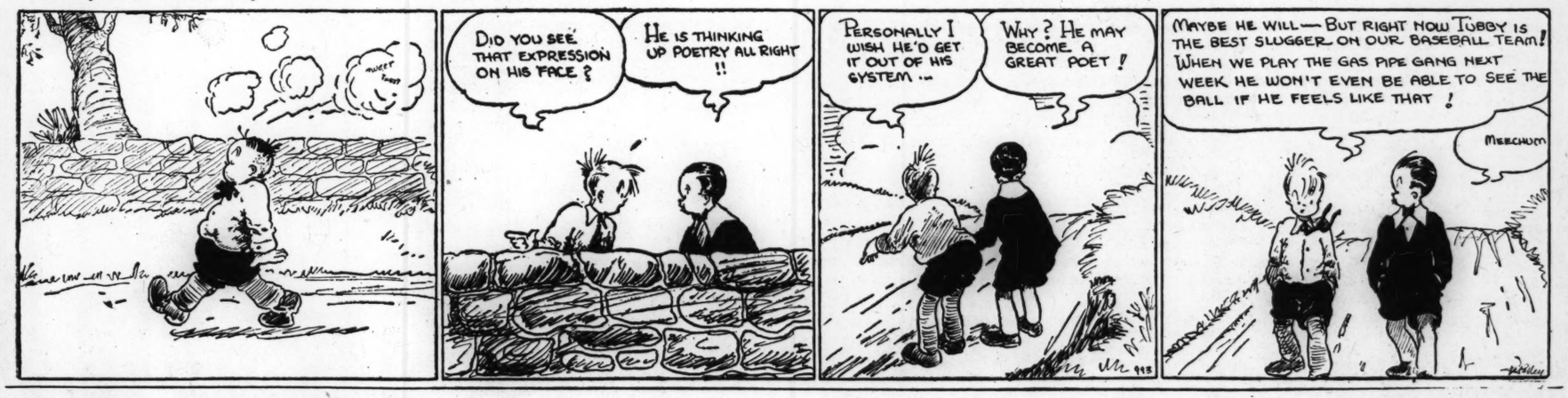
Letter Juggling: Cats, acts, scat.

Working Puzzles: 33; 8.

Fun With Synonyms: Elaborate—complicated; flagrant—glaring; amicable—friendly; elementary—primary; superior—imposing; optional—selective; frugal—sparing; obscure—uncertain; monotonous—varied; normal—regular.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Still in a Poetic Daze*

By LE PELLEY


DID YOU SEE THAT EXPRESSION ON HIS FACE?
HE IS THINKING UP POETRY ALL RIGHT !!
PERSONALLY I WISH HE'D GET IT OUT OF HIS SYSTEM...
WHY? HE MAY BECOME A GREAT POET!
MAYBE HE WILL — BUT RIGHT NOW TUBBY IS THE BEST SLUGGER ON OUR BASEBALL TEAM! WHEN WE PLAY THE GAS PIPE GANG NEXT WEEK HE WON'T EVEN BE ABLE TO SEE THE BALL IF HE FEELS LIKE THAT!
MEECHUM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*New Job*

By CARMACK

Saw a bird taking a dust bath in the Boss's garden today —
Boy! Did I bark and tell him a thing or two!
And the best part of it was, the Boss saw the whole thing and it made a big hit with him —
And he up and made me his partner — Said I could be the guard and he'd be the gardner — Now what do you know about that!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Recovery, Not Recrimination

FOR some time this newspaper has been urging Americans to unite in a recovery effort. In an election year a moratorium on political bickering is perhaps too much to ask. But depression is daily destroying economic and human values greater than any probable invasion would cause. The need for a patriotic putting aside of personal or partisan interests is hardly less than in war.

There is increasing recognition of this need. Some distinctly hopeful steps have been taken to bring about co-operation between government and business. The Ford-Roosevelt conference, the offer of aid from sixteen leading industrialists and the generally more conciliatory attitude in Washington are all moves in the right direction.

Some business men object to the President's tax-exemption and anti-monopoly messages as ill-timed, but excessive disturbance over them is open to the same description.

They were put forward in temperate spirit. And it should be recognized that the President is merely chinking holes in his lines with a paper program. No changes are in immediate prospect. And if they survive close study and discussion by an independent Congress, the tax and monopoly proposals of the President should prove helpful to free enterprise.

The meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce need be no more disturbing to the effort for co-operation. The Chamber will have proposals of its own. They will differ sharply with some Administration policies. But they can be offered in temperate manner and the discussion of them can be carried on in the same spirit. Neither Government nor business need surrender honest views. Indeed democratic processes demand that they should be presented and debated, even in times of emergency.

But there can be and should be an effort on both sides to refrain from recriminations and backbiting. Even for reforms the President needs recovery. And even for their own advantage businessmen need the co-operation of an Administration which cannot be changed for nearly three years. The opportunity for large-minded statesmanship on both sides is great and very evident.

Public Ownership of Credit

THE first plank in the program of the new National Progressive Party calls for public ownership of "money and credit." Presumably the object is to nationalize the Federal Reserve System, so-called "Supreme Court of Money." Such a reform would not be as revolutionary as it sounds. True, the stock of the Federal Reserve System is owned by private banks. But that ownership, curiously enough, is a minor consideration, and does not affect the public character of the system.

The Federal Reserve System is a series of central banks located in twelve financial centers and supervised by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington. Over each Reserve Bank presides a board of directors. In any ordinary concern these directors would be appointed by the stockholders. This is not the case with the Federal Reserve banks. Each bank has nine directors. Three are appointed by the board of governors in Washington, who in turn are appointed by the President. The other six directors are elected by the stockholding banks.

Such an arrangement might appear to give the preponderance of control to the stockholding banks. But there are safeguards in the public interest which nullify this appearance. First, a Washington appointee must be chairman. Secondly, of the six elective members of the board, three must be actively engaged in commerce, agriculture, or industry. It is doubtful whether the appointees would be any different if the public owned the stock.

In a private concern, moreover, there would be no limit to earning capacity. Every Federal Reserve bank, however, is restricted in profit-making. No more than 6 per cent is allowed to be paid on the stock. And the returns are negligible. According to the 1937 report, gross earnings were $41,232,000; expenses, $28,800,000; leaving a balance of $12,432,000. Out of this sum the stockholding banks got their statutory 6 per cent, or $7,942,000—hardly enough to make the banks prize their stock.

Finally, Federal Reserve policy is not governed by the commercial banks. It was President Roosevelt himself who announced recently a change in the reserve requirements for the commercial banks. This makes more money available for commercial bank lending. A layman might think that such a boost in lendability might be in the interests of the commercial banks. On the contrary, it was far from being in accord with commercial bank desires; bank officers are criticizing the step as an invitation to inflation.

Thus the line between the public control and private ownership has virtually been obliterated. Here is a distinction with so little difference that one of the stockholding banks itself suggested sometime ago that the stock ought to be bought out by the Federal Government. Apparently a Progressive suggestion!

Union Responsibility

INCORPORATION of labor unions or some other method by which worker responsibility can be established is being increasingly demanded in America today. Likewise, a fear has grown up that employers may have no redress if the National Labor Relations Board rules against them. Some reassurance on both points is contained in the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago, overturning a Labor Board ruling. The court holds that workers who struck in violation of a contract requiring arbitration forfeited their positions as employees and their rights to reinstatement. If the courts follow this rule, unions will find that under the law even as it now stands they must honor responsibilities if they are to enjoy rights.

The Glasgow Exhibition

"AN ATTEMPT has been made to present a picture of the culture, life and industry, not of one country, but of the many countries of the Empire."

So said Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, in a radiocast speech on the subject of the fourth Empire Exhibition, opening at Glasgow. The first was at Wembley, on the outskirts of London, in 1924. The second and third were held in New Zealand and South Africa. And now it is the turn of Scotland, a country whose citizens since the early middle ages have made contacts with the outside world.

It is the British Empire which is first emphasized in this vast Exhibition at Glasgow. Perhaps most of the visitors, arriving from all parts of the world, will not even be thinking in terms of the British Empire and its activities; but they cannot fail to be impressed, when they get there, by what they see in each distinctive section—"That," they are compelled to observe, "is Canada. That is South Africa. That is Burma. That is Cyprus." And the imagination is fired by these so different collections of objects gathered from all quarters of the globe.

But if the Exhibition is Imperial, it will not be forgotten that it is also Scottish—planned and arranged by Scotsmen, and located in Scotland. And that is by no means the same thing as simply British. The Scots in the main have whole-heartedly welcomed the union with England which gave them a larger market for their products, a wider platform for their ideas, and broader scope for their ambitions in politics, in literature and in the professions. It is the Scots particularly who have made it prudent for the English to speak generally of "Britain" rather than "England." The Scots have willingly participated in this idea of being British rather than merely Scottish. Nevertheless Scottish they have remained.

And those who visit the Exhibition will find it conducted in the spirit of that resourceful, shrewd, thoughtful people who have the art of remaining themselves, preserving their individuality along with that singular talent which makes them at home in all countries. Scotland is essentially national. But it has also the gift of internationalism. This rare quality will contribute much to the success of the exhibition.

Tricks of the Tongue

SPEECH is an increasingly vital force in the affairs of men. Radio has intensified the range and power of the spoken word. The air waves are used day and night by those who have something to "sell," anything from a commercial product to a political theory, or maybe themselves. Wars are being waged with words between factions and between nations.

This rapid development has led to problems such as those cited by educators at a session of the Eastern Public Speaking Conference in New York the other day. The warning voiced by Prof. Arleigh B. Williamson of New York University against teachers "whose concept of their function appears to be that of training students to have a superior predatory advantage in society" should prove helpful to bewildered listeners in a world assailed by an incessant bombardment of words. He says:

> Unfortunately, many of our widely-touted adult-education public speaking courses seem to exist in part for that purpose. Any education which would seem to have as its slogan "training in techniques of friendliness that will enable you to get the better of the other fellow" simply falls without the pale of true education.

The protest could be carried even farther. Not all those who wish to learn how to make friends in order to influence people go in for public speaking. Many tricks of high-pressure salesmanship are as bad as any of the wiles Professor Williamson deplores. There are textbooks on salesmanship that play up, for example, the supposed psychological advantage of approaching a prospect with chest extended in order to convey a feeling of unconquerable confidence.

Certainly there is need for greater alertness than ever before not only lest the individual be deceived by words designed to sway unwary listeners but that he himself shall speak no guile. This conscious effort to weigh one's own motives can be one of the surest safeguards against the beguilements of another's methods.

And in the Meantime—

AMERICAN MORALE AND HOPES
OVER HERE ON THE LEFT IS THE PLACE TO FIGHT IT
NO-NO-OVER HERE ON THE RIGHT IS THE PLACE
FDR
BUSINESS

By a Staff Artist

Peter Eschews 'Wimmin'

"ASK Peter about his girl friend," said the policeman at the children's school crossing. We were passing the time of day while I waited for a few cars to whizz past.

I raised my eyebrows. "Is someone ensnaring my son?" I asked belligerently.

"She says that Peter is the boy friend. And she waits for him to cross here so she can walk home with him."

So! But on the walk home, I drew comfort from remembrance. There was Roy in the first grade, and George in the second. There was Frederick in the third, fourth and fifth. He stuck longest, or rather I did—perhaps because of the little bags of fudge which found their way to my desk come morning in the school room. In the sixth grade there was a beautiful teacher. She turned me studious. But in the seventh, there were Elliott and Ole. In the eighth, Robert and Ned. Light-hearted again, I approached Peter.

"Who's the little girl who walks home with you sometimes?" I inquired at noon.

Peter's nine year old face turned a good peony red. My heart sank. Serious then!

"Aw, I don't walk home with her," he growled, wriggling. "She walks home with me."

"Well," I thought this over, "does it matter very much who walks home with who, so you come together? All I asked is, 'who is Sylvia?'"

This brought out facts. "Not Sylvia. Barbara. She's in my music class."

"Oh," I remarked impersonally. "I wondered if she lived around here."

"Sure she does. She lives just over there," and Peter described an arc with his arm including east, west, north and south. Feeling much enlightened, I dropped the subject.

* * *

She came to his party and she shyly presented initialed handkerchiefs. For a moment, as he accepted the gift from her hand, Peter's face changed. Gone was the fierceness of the Lion Tamer, the daring of the aviator, the determination of a mounted police, the camaraderie I knew. Over his face crept a slow, sweet smile, wholly winning, tender, and masculine. They gazed at each other for twenty split seconds thus, toeing the rug in anguished effort to say something.

"Aw thanks, Barbara," quoth Peter, and tossed the gift on to a table. Squaring himself and puffing out his chest into a pouter pigeon, he attacked the punching bag. One two, one two; steadily the blows rained upon it. He was puffing, but he kept on.

Glancing at Barbara, I almost expected to hear her say, "What a great, big wonderful man." But she did not. She gazed, much impressed, and twisted a corner of her skirt.

* * *

Then Barbara had a party. "Huh, gurrls!" was Peter's only comment upon his return.

"Didn't you have a good time?" I inquired, mildly astonished.

"Nope. Too many guys around. Couldn't move to play a game. Besides, the new boy who moved in next door wouldn't play partners with anybody but Barbara. She liked his present better'n mine too. She and Blake were in a corner whispering all the time," he finished.

"Do you remember Audrey?" I inquired suddenly, after a moment's silence. Peter's face lighted up with the delighted recollection of a friend.

"Sure I do," he said, without a trace of self-consciousness. "She lived in the house with the little door, and she was thirteen, and helped me at dancing class, and she said she liked boys of six because they weren't silly. She's a swell kid," he ended.

Perhaps after all, one needn't be upset by school policemen, I reasoned. There were Audreys as well as Barbaras, Audreys whose black curls and dancing eyes came packaged along with courtesy and kindness, and whose friendliness healed young shynesses.

"Do you know, Peter," I said, more seriously than usual, so that he glanced up and gazed at me keenly, "if I were you, I should never forget about Audrey."

"But that was ever so long ago. I don't even remember her last name. I'll never see her again," cried Peter.

"Perhaps not, but you might meet other girls like her, and will recognize them if you remember her."

"Anyway," said Peter after observing me silently for a moment, while he thought it over, "I'm going to be a cub Scout now, and we don't play with 'wimmin'."

I thought the subject was closed, but two weeks later, he confided at lunch, "I've got a new girl friend. Her name's Pauline. And can she skip rope!"

D. D.

The Wide Horizon

Fordisms—Freedom—Florida

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THAT somewhat declining institution, the Washington correspondent, made its contribution to history last week. (Declining, in the sense that more and more regional newspapers seem to be using press association copy and syndicated columnists, rather than Washington reporters of their own.) For after Henry Ford left the White House, he took with him to New York two old friends—Jay G. Hayden of the Detroit News and Clifford Prevost of the Detroit Free Press.

On the train they conversed freely. Once in New York, Messrs. Hayden and Prevost hustled to typewriters and telegraph offices, to file stories giving Mr. Ford's candid views of New Deal policies. Next morning, instead of headlines intimating that the President and Mr. Ford had had either a non-committal interchange, or a mutual-admiration love feast at the White House, the newspapers showed a sharply critical Mr. Ford.

In a sense, quite apart from what Mr. Ford said, this outcome was healthy for the Administration, and for American democracy. It proved that President Roosevelt is not isolated from criticism, that free winds still blow through the White House, conveying one aspect of what the nation is thinking. A few months ago, the little business men came to Washington. They had been expected to line up with the New Deal. But after a few preliminary antics, they left with manifestos pungently critical of current policies. That, again, was healthy for the Administration.

Between the visit of the little business men, and of Mr. Ford, a marked parallelism exists. And why shouldn't it? Mr. Ford, while perhaps the biggest industrialist in the nation, surely looks at most problems with the same emotions, the same prejudices, the same commonsense of the little business man? Isn't he the same man who began tinkering in a shed in Dearborn 40 years ago?

* * *

Moreover, Mr. Ford's ideas were very much like those of the little business men, and expressed in no dissimilar fashion. Mr. Ford's thoughts do not emerge in the well-rounded periods of Gibbons and Macaulay. They come in capsules. "Don't like this spending," he may have said to the two correspondents. "Who was that little guy that talked so much about it? Had sort of a row with him." And on broad problems he may have said: "These international financiers—they're the ones that make the trouble. In business and government both. There, you fellows build up that idea. That'll give you what you want."

The two reporters "built up" the interview—in an approved and in no sense illegitimate method, and had the authority of Mr. Ford's press advisers in what they wrote. And they left national public opinion with quite a different picture of what Mr. Ford really thinks than might have resulted from his call at the White House.

The fact that such a sounding-board was given Mr. Ford—who is still, after all, in the business of selling automobiles—indicates something politically about the New Deal. Either the strategists here in Washington are welcoming healthy criticism, or they are miscalculating consequences seriously.

Actually this incident, like so many others, shows that the United States is not under a dictatorship, but is following the traditional pattern of American politics. The pattern is being emphasized anew this week by the important pending primary elections.

Probably Florida's primary will be the most significant of those coming in the next few weeks. There Senator Claude Pepper, standing on a 100 per cent New Deal platform, is being challenged by Representative Mark Wilcox, a thoroughgoing anti-New Deal Democrat, and by former Governor Dave Scholz. A victory for Senator Pepper, after the recent success of Senator Lister Hill on a liberal platform in Alabama, should have a profound effect on sitting congressmen from the South, who have been voting increasingly on the conservative side.

* * *

The significant contests in this year's election, it is important to remember, are not in the main those between Republicans and Democrats, but between New Dealers and conservative Democrats. And these primaries are scattered from Florida's election today to the northern contests in September.

Thus, through five months, the nation is going to have a continuous local plebiscite, showing the President how he stands with his own party. In many cases, of course, no New Deal candidates capable of making a challenge to sitting conservatives are available. That is true in much of the South.

The contest in November, on the other hand, will show what hope the Republicans have of being the major political opposition in the years ahead. If their victories are only moderate, and if conservative Democrats have made a powerful showing against New Dealers, the tendency toward coalition will be greatly strengthened. But then the question will be—whose coalition? Will the donkey's tail wave the elephant's trunk, or what?

And where, in this year's picture, will be the cross within a circle that burgeoned at Madison last week. The new Wisconsin Progressive insigne, it must be confessed, looks in the pictures rather too much like the swastika's broken cross. But Gov. Philip La Follette's ideas did not have a foreign ring. They were of America—of Wisconsin—the type of "radicalism" that grows on its rich dairy acres and can be orated in the honest barnyard aroma of the livestock pavilion in Madison. If "radicalism" has gone earthy, isn't that the political portent of the week?

Peasants—Scandinavian and American

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent article on the cotton-belt farm tenants a Monitor correspondent says, "Many American farmers have become peasants . . . In the cotton-growing South many farmers have slumped into an unmistakable peasantry." I do not quite understand this use of the word "peasantry." It may be correct, but from my recollections of the Swedish peasant class, it does not seem to me to be the right word. A lot of sturdy Swedish peasants would not tolerate such conditions as are described. They would work out of them by industry and thrift.

In Sweden, the word peasant or "bonde," is used constantly, and means a countryman, a farmer, a rustic. There are well-to-do peasants, and poor peasants, according to the sections of country, the rich or poor soil, the individual initiative of the "bonde." The peasantry is recognized as distinct from the landed gentry, of course, but is known for its virtues of industry, thrift, simple way of living, perhaps. The peasants belong to the land; they own their farms, they are not itinerant tenants. The poor farmer is the man who has a "torp," a holding on a large estate for which he pays rent by certain number of days of man-labor. The saying used to be "as poor as a torpare," or torp-holder, but not as "poor as a *bonde*."

I am sure that in the Scandinavian countries the peasants, as a class, are respected and esteemed. Their farmsteads are neat and prosperous. The peasants, the country people, have retained their provincial costumes, for use at holiday time, if no other occasion offers, in most of the country. They have their well-established social customs, traditions, and precedents. I do not see how one could "become" a peasant, without the necessary traditional background and descent. I cannot associate tenancy with peasantry, and I cannot associate the Scandinavian type of peasantry with present conditions in our own South, so a better definition of the word, and a more specific reference to what kind of peasantry is meant, would better define the kind of danger that is threatening the South. I certainly cannot imagine bands of sturdy Scandinavian "bonder" roaming the land in search of work, or of farms to rent.

I thank you for the excellence of these illuminating articles, throwing light, as they do, on the hidden places or problems of these times.

Los Angeles, Calif. M. T. C.

Tariff and/or Trade

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Cordell Hull is a real statesman and his policies deserve the unqualified support of every voter. Bitterly opposed as he is, even in his own party, by selfish tariff beneficiaries, he is slowly forging ahead, negotiating trade agreements with foreign countries. Already he has negotiated sixteen pacts.

In a broad sense he realizes that trade is the life-blood of a nation and is necessary to our economic development. Trading with foreign countries supplies markets, otherwise unobtainable, for our surplus products. Trade benefits both buyer and seller; for every dollar's worth imported, a dollar's worth must be exported.

The real purpose of the tariff is to enrich a few at the expense of the many, for consumers of an article far outnumber those engaged in its production. In a tariff debate in Fall River, Henry George was once asked what, under free trade, would become of the 5,000 employees of the local cotton-cloth factory. His answer was that 80,000,000 consumers of cotton cloth in this country would be benefited by lower prices.

Trade is a labor-saving method of production, just as important as labor-saving inventions, and it is just as stupid to restrict one as the other.

Los Angeles, Calif. E. B. SWINNEY

"Bold Remedies" and a Railroader's Reaction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was amused at the prominence given to the comments on the railway situation by Henry Bruere in your recent editorial entitled "Bold Remedies for Rail Ills." It seems strange that so much prominence and consideration are given to the opinions of all kinds of people except railroaders on the subject under consideration. It is especially strange that a banker should be taken seriously when a large percentage of the "rail ills" can be traced directly to banker management. Had railroaders been permitted to run the railroads, many of the "ills" would be non-existent. It is the same story with public utilities and has been so recognized in the Monitor just a day or two ago.

Your more recent comment that there is no "politically" feasible solution of the problem is most acute and timely. There isn't any even possible political solution. All that the present administration can dare to do is palliate the situation with subsidies or their equivalent. They dare not reduce wages, the chief item of cost, nor equalize truck competition by cutting off road subsidies and their equivalent in discrimination. Unification is no solution unless reduction in man power economically justified is allowed.

W. H. ARKENBURGH

Schenectady, N. Y.

Unbiased

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read some newspapers with mental reservations. This criticism, however, does not apply to the Monitor. Much of the news and many editorial pages are written from a biased viewpoint. It is refreshing to read a paper with no political nor economic bias, where sensational news is not overemphasized and news of importance receives the attention it deserves. My very sincere congratulations on your editorial page.

Davenport, Iowa. W. T. WATERMAN